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27 MAY 1987

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

SPECIAL NOTICE INSIDE

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# SPECIAL NOTICE

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LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
WEST EUROPE.....	ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

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27 MAY 1987

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

### CONTENTS

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hong Kong Paper Views Deng Remarks on Leftism (David Chen; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 2 May 87) .....	1
Hong Kong Paper on Need for Free Press in PRC (Editorial; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 29 Apr 87) .....	3
NPC Deputies Urge Attention to Current Problems (XINHUA, 2 Apr 87) .....	5
PRC Paper Refutes Liu Binyan's 'Erroneous' Views (ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 27 Jan 87) .....	7
LILUN YUEKAN on Upholding Cardinal Principles (LILUN YUEKAN; No 1, 25 Jan 87) .....	12
BAN YUE TAN Explains Mass Demonstration Rules (BAN YUE TAN, No 2, 25 Jan 87) .....	17
Organization Department Urges Readjusting Leading Bodies (MING PAO, 23 Feb 87) .....	21
GONGREN RIBAO on Facing Historical Facts (Chen Sifan; GONGREN RIBAO, 13 Mar 87) .....	22
Philosophical Concept of 'Limits' Interpreted (Zhao Qinxuan; GUANGMING RIBAO, 16 Mar 87) .....	25



CYL Circular Calls for Marking 4th May Movement (XINHUA Domestic Service, 21 Mar 87) .....	28
Han Peixin, Jiangsu Deputies on Zhao Work Report (Chen Naijin; XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Apr 87) .....	29
Guangdong's Ye Xuanping Stresses Opening Up at NPC Session (Guangdong Provincial Service, 29 Mar 87) .....	31
Ningxia Deputies to NPC Discuss Regional Issues (Ningxia Regional Service, 2 Apr 87) .....	32
Beijing TV Reports Meeting (Beijing Television Service, 4 Apr 87) .....	34
TV Report on 3d Plenary Meeting of NPC Session (Beijing Television Service, 2 Apr 87) .....	35
Beijing TV Shows Legal Officials' NPC Reports (Beijing Television Service, 6 Apr 87) .....	36
China Democratic League Hails Macao Settlement (XINHUA Domestic Service, 5 Apr 87) .....	37
Beijing TV Features Zhejiang Governor's Speech (Beijing Television Service, 29 Mar 87) .....	38
PRC Paper Extols Fighters' 'Selflessness' (JIEPANGJUN BAO, 23 Feb 87) .....	39
WENYI BAO Deplores 'Vilification of Zang People' (Gesangjumian, Geng Yufang; WENYI BAO, 21 Feb 87) .....	43
Man's Attempt To Blow Up Mao's Remains Thwarted (Lo Ping; CHENG MING, No 114, 1 Apr 87) .....	46
GUANGMING RIBAO on Marxist Concept of Equality (Liu Qingchun; GUANGMING RIBAO, 9 Mar 87) .....	50
Education of Children Sent Out of Tibet Reported (XINHUA, 2 May 87) .....	57
Ulanhu and Xi Zhongxun, Others Attend Tibetan Exhibition (XINHUA, 28 Apr 87) .....	59
People's Deputies Inspect Tianjin District (XINHUA, 3 May 87) .....	60
Poet Sees Challenges, Opportunities in New Poetry (XINHUA, 2 May 87) .....	61

More Urban Professionals Move To Remote Areas (XINHUA, 1 May 87) .....	63
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#### Briefs

Work-Study Program Launched	64
Stories Turned Into TV Series	64
Crackdown on Tax Evasion	64
Military Volume Drafted	65

### REGIONAL AFFAIRS

#### NORTHEAST REGION

Vice Governor Addresses Public Security Conference (Liaoning Provincial Service, 12 Mar 87) .....	66
Liaoning Vice Governor Puts Forth Educational Tasks (Liaoning Provincial Service, 5 Mar 87) .....	68
Jilin People's Congress Session Opens 5 March (Jilin Provincial Service, 5 Mar 87) .....	70
Jilin Officials Address Democratic League Congress (Jilin Provincial Service, 26 Feb 87) .....	72
JILIN RIBAO Commentator on Consolidating Party Rectification (Jilin Provincial Service, 28 Mar 87) .....	74
Heilongjiang People's Congress Preparatory Meeting Held (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 9 Mar 87) .....	76
Briefs	
Liaoning Congress Holds Meeting	77
2d Plenum Held	77
Heilongjiang Preparatory Group	78
Supplementary Deputies Announced	78

#### NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Meeting Decides on Education Work Tasks (Qinghai Provincial Service, 13 Apr 87) .....	79
Xinjiang Urges Education in Nationality Solidarity (Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service, 7, 19 Apr 87) .....	80
Activities Set for May	80
Circular Postpones Policy Study	81
Briefs	
Explosion Case Conviction, Death	83

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Air Force Reserve Training Being 'Regularized'	
(Qi Hanxiao; XINHUA Domestic Service, 25 Apr 87) .....	84
Ideological Education in Air Force Radar College	
(Beijing Domestic Service, 26 Apr 87) .....	85
Briefs	
First Navigable Training Warship	87
Military Hospitals Serve Civilians	87
Building of Spiritual Civilization	87

## TAIWAN

KMT Liberal Discusses Taiwan's Domestic Politics	
(Chian Yu-hsin Interview; PAI HSING, No 138, 16 Feb 87)	88

## HONG KONG

Lu Ping on Hong Kong Basic Law Discussions	
(ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 14 Apr 87) .....	97
S. Y. Chung on Autonomy, Independence, Elections	
(Zhou Zongbin; ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE, 1 May 87) .....	98
S. Y. Chung Says Political Reform 'Inappropriate'	
(Zou Zongbin; ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE, 3 May 87) .....	100
ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE on S. Y. Chung's Remarks	
(Qi Jing; ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE, 24 Apr 87) .....	103
WEN WEI PO Quotes Xu Jiatun on Direct Elections	
(WEN WEI PO, 24 Apr 87) .....	105
ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE on SAR Flag, Emblem Selection	
(ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 17 Apr 87) .....	106
XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Denies Ad Authorization	
(ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE, 30 Mar 87) .....	108

HONG KONG PAPER VIEWS DENG REMARKS ON LEFTISM

HK020827 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 May 87 p 6

[By David Chen]

[Text] Mr Deng Xiaoping's remarks to a Spanish visitor on the dangers of "leftist inertia" to the current economic reforms have been greeted with reserve by observers here.

This was the first time since last winter that the country's paramount leader spoke of the threat of leftist trends and, as is often the case, Mr Deng referred to the subject during a meeting with a visitor rather than speaking before the nation.

What is interesting is that the references to "leftist inertia" and "leftist trends", attributed to him by the visitor, were omitted from the official report of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

While Mr Deng's remarks were aimed at foreign countries whose diplomats have been talking of internal strife in China, one analyst said the fact that he chose to mention the subject to a visitor may be due to possible incongruity with the call to uphold the four cardinal principles.

Another analyst suggested that there could be strong resistance to any reference of a leftist trend prevailing on the mainland, for that would have been taken as criticism of the conservatives and the old guard.

However, Mr Deng remains the patriarch of the hierarchy and now that he has brought up the subject reformists may have the long awaited opportunity to hit back at the leftist concept, which has come to be associated with the ultra-conservatives in the leadership.

There have been suggestions that the reformists bore the brunt of the conservatives' attacks fairly well, especially after conservatives such as the chairman of the National People's Congress, Mr Peng Zhen, exceeded the limits in his criticism of the former party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang.

Recently, there were reports that Mr Deng was angry with Mr Peng for divulging to the Hong Kong press the manner in which Mr Hu stepped down. This was supposed to be a well-kept party secret, and Mr Deng certainly did not want to release details other than those officially stated on January 16.

Analysts also noted the increasing workload of Mr Deng. The visitor he received on Thursday was a deputy premier of Spain, Mr Alfonso Guerra. In the past, visitors of such a rank would have held talks with their counterparts and if they were to be received by a more senior official as an extension of their visit, they would meet no official more senior than the prime minister.

In the past few months, Mr Deng received innumerable visitors, both senior and junior, explaining China's domestic policies on each occasion.

Analysts saw the move as a sense of insecurity in China over political developments. Conversely, it could also indicate Mr Deng's own uncertainty about the ability of his colleagues to explain China's policies, in the wake of the student unrest and Mr Hu's removal.

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CSO: 4000/088

HONG KONG PAPER ON NEED FOR FREE PRESS IN PRC

HK290539 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Apr 87 p 14

[Editorial: "Free Press: China Must Trust People's Needs"]

[Text] For a people with 5,000 years of recorded history, the Chinese continue to have trouble with new ideas. And, for a people among the earliest civilizations to use paper and printing for the widespread transmission of ideas, it is puzzling to see how threatened China's leaders continue to be by a free press. Although press freedom in China need not be modelled entirely along Western standards, it should be consonant with the truly modern China which is starting to emerge from a feudal, stultified past.

But by the admirable standards of economic modernization which have brought unprecedented prosperity and stability to contemporary China, the increasing restrictions against a press freer than perhaps at any time in modern Chinese history, has to be considered a dismal step backward, according to statements by China's own senior leaders like Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

The nub of the problem of course, is that the campaign against bourgeois liberalization inevitably cannot be contained within stated limits. Despite repeated assurances from Beijing that the campaign will not affect the country's economic reforms program, recent Chinese history is replete with sorry examples of reaction and counter-reaction carried with unanticipated excessive zeal to the detriment of the country as a whole.

A modernization which will feed, clothe, educate and give life's basic amenities - by China's standards - to one billion people seems universally supported by all segments and factions. That this modernization also has begun to restore to China the respect and authority diminished during several hundred years of Western and Japanese exploitation of a weakened and corrupt Manchu Empire followed by governments of warlords, gangsters, and men unfit for the mandate of heaven, makes events today a critical juncture for the Chinese people.

Those in Beijing responsible for the establishment of the powerful new Media and Publications Office which already has had a chilling effect on Chinese journalism cannot escape with the specious argument that a free press is a Western (bourgeois liberalization, again) concept with no place in today's China.



More than five billion books were published in China last year. There are now about 1,700 newspapers, 5,200 magazines and periodicals, and a total of 454 publishing companies. In the relatively liberal climate of the past few years, which ended with the student demonstrations and the protracted defrocking of the progressive Communist Party secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, and some of his key supporters, a diverse and vigorous press emerged.

Any friend or observer of China knows the individual and collective devastation wreaked on the Chinese people by the misnamed and tragically consequenced Cultural Revolution. The Gang of Four, actual participants as well as symbols of the havoc many of China's leaders incited against their own people, were lawfully tried and incarcerated. Since then, under the leadership of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country has achieved prosperity and a kind of delicately balanced stability.

Given that the Chinese, by culture and by lack of experience, have not had much opportunity to practice freedom of expression, or learn from it, there are bound to be excesses. "Low-brow" journalism or fiction, which may be customary Chinese standards have an excess of sex or violence, is bound to trouble the authorities. Even "advanced" countries like the United States have failed to find a constitutionally legal formula to control pornography and violence in the press and on television.

But the Chinese leadership must bear a large share of responsibility for the growth of such "low-brow" popular press which in some instances may exceed the bounds of accepted taste. Apart from nearly dismantling the country's higher education institutions during the Cultural Revolution, and continuing to foster an ongoing, hostile, uneasy relationship with writers, artists and other "intellectuals", the Chinese Government has until very recently failed to provide or encourage a popular press that is both entertaining and enlightening. The cynicism of those who are sick, bored or both with long ideological tracts praising the Communist Party will not be reversed if the press is turned around to mindless, turgid communist orthodoxy.

A free press, by Chinese standards or Western standards, is a transmitter of diverse ideas of varying levels of difficulty. It is intended to stimulate debate over the best way of accomplishing things, including important national objectives such as reform. Contrary to assurances by Mr Zhao, there seems a distinct danger that mounting restrictions on the press in China may stifle the innovative ideas and decision making which are a vital element in modernizing the country. Blaming the foreign press for what in affect is the sign of being too embarrassingly accurate about the current political factionalism in China will only be counter-productive to intelligent, fair reporting of China to the outside world. As the recent National People's congress showed, China's leaders are willing to endure the discomfort of press conferences in the interest of explaining themselves and demonstrating "open-ness". A free press is never comfortable for any government to endure, but the free flow of information it provides is an essential ingredient for economic growth, prosperity and greatness as a nation. China's leaders may not trust each other, but they should learn to trust their people's desire for information from a free press.

NPC DEPUTIES URGE ATTENTION TO CURRENT PROBLEMS

OW021120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 2 April (XINHUA)--National People's Congress deputies are urging the government to tackle earnestly the problems of budget deficit, or extended capital construction scale and price rises, which, they said, through they have cropped out on the road of advance, may cause serious consequences if taken lightly.

The three major problems are not new, the deputies pointed out. They were raised and discussed in all previous four annual NPC sessions, but it seemed no progress has been made.

Many deputies said that it was high time to take drastic measures to compress what is described as "inflated air" and tighten the 1987 budget to eliminate or at least reduce the deficit to the minimum.

According to Qiao Peixin, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and President of the China Finance Society, there are now more than 200,000 construction projects in progress in China and the completion of the projects will require billions or even tens of billions yuan and many of them are said to be overlapping.

Yang Minzhi from Hunan province said, economic reforms must be based on political stability and unity, economic construction on stable growth and the improvement of people's living standards on increased production.

The price problem, said Yang Tianshou from Sichuan, is not only economic but also political. Instability in prices would make people ill at ease.

While the people are happy to see the rural and urban reforms, said Deputy Zhai Lipu from Hunan, they worry about three things: the lack of staying power for sustained agricultural development, price hikes and the unchecked unhealthy tendencies. These may become obstacles to reforms, he added.

Luo Dengyi, from southwest China's Guizhou province, urged the government to tighten price control by cracking down on illegal price rises. He also called for specific government measures to prevent the living standards of urban residents, particularly retirees, from dropping.



Li Yingsuo from east China's Anhui province said that the price problem does not only affect urban residents but also concerns the enthusiasm for production of rural peasants, adding that the price differentials between agricultural products and manufactured goods must be further reduced.

He also called for close attention to solution of problems in agricultural production, such as insufficient supply of farm implements and chemical fertilizers, low prices of farm and sideline products and farmers' heavy financial burden.

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PRC PAPER REFUTES LIU BINYAN'S 'ERRONEOUS' VIEWS

HK131541 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 27 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "The Socialist System Brooks No Vilification--  
Refuting Two Erroneous Views of Liu Binyan"]

[Text] [Word indistinct] the camouflage of "writing the truth" and "pleading on the people's behalf," Liu Binyan, a communist party member, a reporter working for the party newspaper, and the vice chairman of the Chinese Association of Writers, published in recent years a series of works and articles and spread views to negate the party's leadership and vilify the socialist system. He has stirred up the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization and thus spread extremely pernicious influence in the community, especially among young people. His words and deeds have violated the party's political discipline and departed far from the rightful stand of a communist party member. This expulsion from the party is definitely a must for the purification of the party's organizations and the enforcement of party discipline.

One of the erroneous views that Liu Binyan has preached in many of his articles and speeches is the lack of freedom in the socialist society. He believes that there is much freedom in Western capitalist countries where people "can voice their will without constraint;" while we in China, after liberation, "do not or simply dare not talk about freedom;" in China, "freedom is not expanding but being curtailed." Such a view that he has unscrupulously sold, saying that there is less freedom in China than in Western countries, goes absolutely counter to the objective reality, and must be resolutely refuted.

Marxism maintains that mankind in seeking real political freedom must thoroughly destroy private ownership, eliminate exploitation and oppression of man by man, and establish public ownership. Although the feudal personal attachment relations have been abolished in capitalist society, the vast number of laborers are subject to political oppression and enslavement since the means of production are under the control of a small number of capitalists. Therefore, freedom is actually enjoyed only by capitalists and the rich. On the surface, it seems that there is much more freedom in some Western capitalist countries where the parliamentary democratic system is practiced. Actually this is nothing but a means that the bourgeoisie uses to safeguard its rule. It has not brought and will never bring the laboring

people real freedom. Moreover, in capitalist society, extreme individualism is taken as a tenet, and serious crimes, decadent practices, and disappointment are inevitable symptoms, while the lack of spiritual ballast, panic, and a sense of isolation are common phenomena. It is apparent that capitalist countries provide onesided and sham freedom which is enjoyed only by a small number of people and the capitalist world is by no means a paradise on earth or a free world full of happiness and joy. In the socialist society, since the exploiting system has been entirely abolished and the public ownership has been established, the people have become the masters of both the production means and the country, enjoying full democratic rights. Therefore the socialist freedom is a kind of extensive and all-round freedom enjoyed by the majority of people, a real and more advanced type of freedom in contrast to the capitalist freedom. In this sense, Liu Binyan's view that there is more freedom in the capitalist society than the socialist society goes counter to historical materialism.

Viewed from China's socialist practice, we can see that after the founding of new China, private ownership was abolished, and a social system which exercises the people's democratic dictatorship on the basis of the public ownership of production means has been established under the party's leadership. Undoubtedly our social system without economic exploitation and political oppression is a free social system for members of society since it provides the people with the conditions and guarantee for a real political freedom. All these will never be available in a capitalist society. One must remember that our party has done a lot of fruitful work regarding the development of democratic politics since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Now the people have more and more facility in exercising their rights of freedom and are playing a more and more remarkable political role. To be sure, China did suffer from catastrophes like the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution" when freedom was despised and trampled on. However, we cannot attribute these catastrophes to the socialist system itself, they are rather the evil consequence of the violation of socialist principles. Moreover, these negative examples show us that people in China can enjoy freedom only if they uphold the socialist road, otherwise freedom is out of the question. By the way, it is true that our country's superstructure has some shortcomings unfavorable to the exercise of the people's rights of freedom. In this connection, our party has already set a clear aim to build a high degree of socialist democracy and is introducing a reform of the political structure step by step and in a planned way. Therefore whether from a historical, realistic, or development point of view, an unbiased observer will never draw the conclusion that "freedom has not been expanding but curtailed since the founding of the PRC."

It must be pointed out that freedom that falls in the category of politics is always something concrete but not abstract. As Mao Zedong pointed out: "Freedom and democracy exist not in the abstract, but only in the concrete. In a society where class struggle exists, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited." All kinds of freedom bear class attributes and are stamped with a class brand. There has never been a supra-class and supra-history freedom. Moreover, there is only relative freedom but not absolute freedom. Freedom only exists under certain conditions and within

a certain scope. Freedom, law, and discipline are interdependent and they condition each other. If we just ignore the law and discipline and interpret freedom as the right "to say what one wants to say and do what one wants to do," we will obtain no freedom but lose it one day. It is very clear that there is no such unconditional and unrestricted "absolute freedom." Our country's constitution clearly provides that "The exercise by citizens of the PRC of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society, and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens." If people are allowed to despise law and discipline, to exercise "absolute freedom," or even to "freely" spread views against the four cardinal principles, or to "freely" indulge in violation of party discipline and state laws and in activities endangering stability and unity, the inevitable result will be the decline of morale, social turmoil, the upsurge of extreme individualism and anarchism, the weakening and destruction of the party's leadership and the socialist cause, and the failure of the socialist modernization, the reform, and the program of opening up to the outside world. Liu Binyan has complained that socialist China offers limited freedom and that there is less freedom in China than in Western capitalist countries. His ulterior motives in doing so are to promote "absolute freedom" in China, disregarding socialist laws and discipline, as well as the CPC's leadership. Such a bourgeois individualistic view on freedom is not only entirely wrong but will get us absolutely nowhere.

The complaint that the socialist system under the party's leadership lacks a self-regulation and self-improvement mechanism is another noticeably wrong view of Liu Binyan. In a speech he said: "The capitalist social mechanism has an important function--in this society, any latent problems will emerge automatically, and the different components of this society will regulate and solve these problems by themselves." Then what about the socialist system? He said: "Our case is just the contrary of this. We used to cover up our problems. So the situation is always aggravated as time goes by and finally leads to a breakdown." His view is obviously not true.

Lenin pointed out: "As compared with feudalism, capitalism is a development of worldwide historical significance, a step toward 'freedom,' 'equality,' and 'civilization.' However, capitalism is after all a wage slave system a system under which hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants are enslaved by a handful of modern slave masters or land lords, and by capitalists." The history of contemporary capitalism has fully proved the correctness of this view of Lenin. We are not denying the rapid growth in the productive forces especially in science and technology, in some capitalist countries since World War II. With a view to mitigating the contradiction between capitalists and workers, some countries have adopted some measures characterized by high pay and attractive welfare, and some workers have even been admitted into enterprise management strata. However, these phenomena by no means imply a settlement of the basic contradiction in capitalism, namely, the contradiction between the socialized large-scale production and the capitalist private ownership. Rather on the contrary, the gap between the workers and capitalists "has been deepened and widened" in the wake of the development of modern large-scale industries. Nowadays, periodic economic crises frequently burst out, in capitalist countries. In the 37 years from 1945 to 1982, major capitalist countries in the world experienced five worldwide economic crises

which caused tremendous damage to the productive forces and brought about enormous unemployment. Capitalist countries are also suffering from many incurable social diseases, with murders, robberies, drug addiction, excessive drinking, prostitution, suicide, homosexuality, and so on. These problems are being aggravated so fast that some bourgeois politicians have exclaimed that the capitalist world is "entering an era of perplexity, trial, and depression!" In actual fact, no capitalist country in the world has succeeded in solving the above problems with its own social mechanism or in eliminating once and for all the confrontation between the working class and the bourgeoisie.

Contrary to the capitalist system, the socialist system is founded on the public ownership of production means. Having made the vast number of laboring people the real master of the production means and the society, the socialist system is incomparably superior to capitalism. In the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, we have achieved great successes in various fields: we have consolidated the state power to exercise the people's democratic dictatorship, achieved great unity among the Chinese people of all nationalities, safeguarded national security and independence, boosted the socialist economy, and managed to basically meet the 1 billion people's needs for food and clothing. Today, the Chinese people's material and cultural life has been improved substantially, and China's prestige and influence in the world have also been upgraded to an unprecedented level. All these facts which are obvious to all and acknowledged by the whole world can never be wantonly denied!

To be sure, as pointed out by the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization," "our country is still in the primary stage of socialism." In addition, a Chinese society originating from the old society inevitably bears the traces of its predecessor in various aspects. Therefore, our society has displayed some defects with regard to its production relations and superstructure. But, after all, these shortcomings definitely can be solved by the socialist system itself. In expounding this view, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out in 1957: "Contradictions in socialist society are fundamentally different from those in the old societies, such as capitalist society. In capitalist society contradictions find expression in acute antagonisms and conflicts, in sharp class struggle; they cannot be resolved by the capitalist system itself and can only be resolved by socialist revolution. The case is quite different with contradictions in socialist society; on the contrary, they are not antagonistic and can be ceaselessly resolved by the socialist system itself." This quotation has convincingly indicated that the socialist system definitely can improve and develop by itself. The reform of the economic and political structures that we introduced after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is precisely a great process of self-improvement and self-development of the socialist system in the new historical period. The very purpose of the reform is to change the current situation in which the productive forces and the relations of production, as well as the economic basis and the superstructure, conform with each other in some aspects but contradict each other in other aspects. By doing so we hope to push ahead our socialist modernization. The great successes that we have achieved in the reform in the past eight years have proved incontrovertibly that the socialist

system is developing through unremitting readjustment and self-improvement. This is undoubtedly a powerful refutation of Liu Binyan's erroneous views.

In his speech "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Socialism and socialism alone can save China--this is the unshakable historical conclusion that the Chinese people have drawn from their own experience in the 60 years since the 4 May Movement." Our vast number of CYL members and young people must always bear in mind this conclusion drawn from history, take a clear-cut stand in opposing the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and resolutely struggle against any erroneous words and deeds attempting to vilifying the party's leadership and the socialist system!

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CSO: 4005/615



LILUN YUEKAN ON UPHOLDING CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

HK190601 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No. 1, 25 Jan 87, pp 15-17

[Commentator's article: "In Theoretical Propaganda, It Is Imperative to Take a Clear-Cut Stand to Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] As early as March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: To realize the four modernizations in China, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles in the ideological and political fields. This is the fundamental premise for realization of the four modernizations." He also said: "If any one of these four cardinal principles is shaken, the entire socialist cause would then be shaken as would the entire modernization cause." Practice in the past eight years shows that the four cardinal principles are indeed the fundamental premise for maintaining stability and unity and realizing modernization. They form the common political foundation for the unity and advancement of people of all nationalities in our country. Economic and political reforms which have been, and will be carried out constitute socialist economic and political system self-improvement under the guidance of the four cardinal principles. However, some people (maybe just a very small number of people) have been advocating bourgeois liberalization in an attempt to negate the socialist system and introduce the capitalist system into our country. Their basic purpose is to shake our four cardinal principles and undermine our reform. Therefore, we must adhere to and uphold the four cardinal principles, continue to carry out reform and opening up to the outside world. For this purpose, we must first oppose bourgeois liberalization with a resolute and clear-cut attitude.

Adherence to the four cardinal principles and continuing reform and opening up, are two inseparable parts of an integrated entity. The former is the foundation and basic guarantee for the latter, and the latter is an indispensably important condition for the former. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "The 3rd Plenary Session adopted the opening-up policy and at the same time, also called for a stopping to the liberalization trend. These are two interrelated issues." We must have such a comprehensive understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is obvious that if we really want to carry out socialist reform and open up, we must take a clear-cut stand to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. In recent years, although we did not make sufficient effort to publicize the

theory and make theoretical explorations for reform and opening up, and our theory in this regard still lagged behind practice, we were still rather enthusiastic and active in doing this; however, although the party central leadership, especially Comrade Deng Xiaoping, repeatedly emphasized the importance of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization in the course of reform and opening up, many comrades were still lukewarm and unenthusiastic about theoretical propaganda in this regard, and some even turned a blind eye to statements advocating bourgeois liberalization, allowing such things to spread unchecked. A very small number of people even flaunted the banner of reform to peddle bourgeois liberalization. All this wittingly or unwittingly fostered a "macro climate" which endangered stability and unity and could lead to turmoil. Its consequences were contrary to most comrades' expectations, because it obstructed rather than promoted reform and, objectively, it helped those who really opposed our reform and opening up, including all kinds of people hostile to socialism and the remaining elements of the "gang of four." Some of our comrades never expected such serious consequences!

Due to long-standing "leftist" mistakes, especially the 10-year-long "cultural revolution," the vast majority of intellectuals, including many theoretical and propaganda workers, became the first targets of attacks and experienced deep suffering. Therefore, the people all abhorred "leftist" practice, including the method of "mass criticism," longed for strengthening democracy and the legal system, and warmly supported the party central leadership's new measures for reform and opening up. All this is understandable, and should be completely affirmed. However, when we oppose "leftism" and fear the reappearance of "leftism," can we then tolerate rightism or even turn to a rightist line? No, certainly not! "Leftism" and rightism have no difference on the point of harming our cause, and in fact, they serve the same purpose. In the recent student unrest, the small number of bourgeois liberalization advocates, in fact, sided with the remaining elements of the "gang of four" in opposing reform and the party's life, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Hasn't this fact sounded the alarm for us?

Take political structural reform as an example. We do need to build a modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization, and our party is striving for this objective. However, "rights can never exceed the socioeconomic structure and the social and cultural development conditioned by this structure." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 3, p 12) This is also true of democratic rights. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, orderly and planned reforms will gradually perfect the socialist democratic system in our country and democratize the political life of our party and state, step by step. We will certainly build a socialist country with a high degree of democracy. However, a small number of people took advantage of the impatience of some young students, who lacked practical experience, to spread bourgeois liberalization and "mass democracy." Their real purpose was to undermine rather than promote reform, to shake the political foundations of our country, and to obstruct the smooth development of political structural reform.



We should point out here that it is never a groundless accusation to point out the erroneous viewpoint of opposing "leftism" and tolerating rightism. This actually exists in the minds of some comrades. For example, some newspapers and journals did not reject, but gave the green light to, many speeches and articles which advocated bourgeois liberalization, negated the spirit of selflessness, trumpeted "total Westernization," completely negated our nation's traditional moral and culture, and even our revolutionary traditions, by publishing and distributing them widely. Some people praised these speeches and articles by saying that "penetrating and profound one-sidedness is better than superficial all-sidedness." If a superficial idea is not good, then is a one-sided idea good? Precisely this extremely one-sided idea of preferring rightism to "Leftism," made some of our comrades weak and incompetent when facing the bourgeois liberalization trend in recent years. It prompted them to take a laissez-faire attitude, and caused consequences which were completely contrary to their original wishes of advancing reform and which were harmful to stability, unity, and the good situation in reform and opening up. Facts show that there are not only "Leftist" things but also rightist things on the ideological front, and we must not use rightist things to oppose "Leftism," or "Leftist" things to oppose rightism. At present, rightism is the main problem.

In order to publicize the four cardinal principles in a clear-cut way, and to oppose bourgeois liberalization so as to ensure the correct orientation and smooth development of reform and opening up, we still have to clarify some confused ideas.

For example, some comrades equated the action of publicizing the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization with the previous practice of "using mass criticism to open a [word indistinct]" and "punishing people in a high-handed way," and set this against the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." These comrades did not notice that under the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, publicizing the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization did not serve the purpose of "punishing people in a high-handed way." Rather it served the purpose of caring for, loving, and helping people. Today, the line, principles, and policies of the party and state are correct and popular, but some young students and people who do not really know the truth are influenced by the bourgeois liberalization trend. If we do not check this trend but simply let the contradiction between these people and the party, state, and socialist system become more intense, or even let the contradiction get out of control, can we say that this is caring for and helping young people? To really care for and love the people, we should publicize the four cardinal principles in a clear-cut way, and oppose bourgeois liberalization. We must let most people in our country know what to prevent and what to develop under the socialist system, so that they can better display their wisdom and resourcefulness, better serve the socialist modernization cause, and better and more healthily develop themselves. How could this be equated to the practice of "punishing people in a high-handed way?"

Some comrades fail to correctly understand the "double-hundred principle." In the past, the "hundred schools of thought" were in fact only two schools,

namely, proletarian and bourgeois. That was certainly incorrect. However, implementation of the "double-hundred principle" must not be separated from the Marxist guidance. An important purpose in our implementation of the "double-hundred principle" is to better adhere to and develop Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. It is wrong to think that the "double-hundred principle" means abandoning Marxism and the four cardinal principles. If opinions and ideas advocating bourgeois liberalization, causing spiritual pollution, and undermining stability and unity are all regarded as a demonstration of an animated and vivid situation, and if we adopt a laissez-faire attitude toward these things or even encourage such things to confuse the people, then how could the "double-hundred principle" be correctly and normally implemented? In this sense, adherence to the four cardinal principles is precisely an important guarantee for smooth implementation of the "double-hundred principle." It is wrong to set the two things against each other.

As another example, some comrades regard the work of publicizing the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization as "stereotyped" and "cliches" full of big and empty talk. They set such propaganda against the so-called "concept renewal." They hold that our concepts should now be renewed and it is not suitable to have too much talk about the four cardinal principles. We should point out there that the general "concept renewal" is not an accurate and distinct idea. What we should change are various erroneous rightist and "Leftist" concepts, feudal and small production concepts which hinder socialist modernization, reform and opening up, and some individual Marxist conclusions that have been provided incorrect and unsuitable by practice. However, Marxism as a whole, and the stand, viewpoints, methods, and the entire ideological system of Marxism, must not be changed or "renewed." The four cardinal principles which were formulated under Marxist guidance must not be changed or "renewed." As a matter of fact, concept renewals must be based on Marxism and the four cardinal principles. Talking about concept renewal in a general way may cause some misunderstanding, and it seems that some basic concepts to which we must adhere, would also become the objects of "renewal." In fact, those so-called new ideas and concepts which violate the four cardinal principles, are merely bourgeois liberalization ideas and are just copies of outmoded ideas.

As for training qualified and competent personnel, if people trained by us go so far in "renewing concepts" that they simply abandon the ideas of "being selfless," "serving the people," and "working for the socialist cause," and even "renew" the common ideal of building a modern socialist motherland by replacing these things with a thoroughly "egoist" idea, thus opposing everything unfavorable to their personal interests--the state's laws and regulations, social morals and ethics, and other people's admonition and criticism--and regard all such things as neither free nor democratic, and even become sharply antagonistic toward them, then such "trained personnel" would just become "waste products" to the socialist motherland if they refuse to mend their ways. Of course, this is in no way "renewing concepts," but simply backtracking to old and outmoded things. Viewed from this angle, all of our theoretical, propaganda and educational workers must make great efforts to create and explore effective ways to publicize the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization in a vivid and convincing way under the

new conditions in the new period, so as to fulfill this new and arduous task. This is not repeating "cliches."

Moreover, some comrades with a kind desire neglect the existence of the bourgeois liberalization trend, although they support the four cardinal principles, and fail to realize its serious harmfulness. So, they adopt a reckless and negligent attitude. These comrades do not realize that in our country, class struggle still exists to a certain extent and foreign hostile forces will still join hands with all kinds of people at home who are hostile to the socialist cause in using the trend of bourgeois liberalization to win over the masses and undermine and disrupt our cause. In these circumstances, if we are careless and negligent, allow the trend of bourgeois liberalization to spread unchecked, and allow people who do not know the truth and do not have firm belief, as well as young people who lack practical experience, to stir up trouble after being incited by a small number of people with ulterior motives, then some "Cultural Revolution" scenes may reappear, and the good situation of stability and unity which did not come so easily may be undermined, and our reform, opening up, and socialist modernization may be endangered. Therefore, when concentrating on developing social productive forces, we must not relax our vigilance. We must continue to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization in a clear-cut way because a small number of hostile elements still exist, and we must remind the broad masses of people to guard against them and prevent themselves from being taken in, so as to defend the good situation of stability and unity under the people's democratic dictatorship.

A small number of students in certain cities went on to the streets to cause disturbances. This was not too serious, but these events reflected the fact that some of our comrades were weak and incompetent in dealing with the spreading trend of bourgeois liberalization in recent years. So they were also serious events in this sense. Adherence to the four cardinal principles and opposition to bourgeois liberalization are important demonstrations of the party spirit principle on the ideological and theoretical front. We should seriously sum up both positive and negative experiences in recent years in our theoretical and propaganda work, so that our theoretical and propaganda workers will join comrades on other fronts in really adhering to the four cardinal principles and continuing to carry out reform and opening up. Then our theoretical and propaganda work will be able to better serve economic structural reform, economic construction, political structural reform and building socialist spiritual civilization, as well as the general scheme of socialist modernization as a whole!

/12913

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BAN YUE TAN EXPLAINS MASS DEMONSTRATION RULES

HK170841 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 2, 25 Jan 87 pp 14-16, 17

[Article by Reference Room: "Why Are There Restrictive Regulations on Mass Demonstrations?"]

[Text] Editor's note: Recently, the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee formulated "A Number of Provisional Regulations for Beijing Municipality on Demonstrations." Some readers wrote letters to ask questions. They asked why restrictive regulations had been formulated since the Constitution provided that citizens have "freedom of procession and demonstration." Some even came to the conclusion of "democracy and freedom of Western countries" therefrom.

To clarify right and wrong, according to the questions posed by these reader, we have compiled and written these questions and answers. No further individual replies to letters will be made. [end editor's note]

Question: Since the constitution has provided that citizens have "freedom of procession and demonstration," why are restrictive regulations formulated?

Answer: According to our country's constitution, citizens have "freedom of procession and demonstration." However, the constitution also provides: "When citizens enjoy freedom and exercise rights, they must not infringe upon the interests of the state, society, and collectives nor upon the legitimate freedom and rights of other citizens."

Procession is a collective activity carried out on public roads. To guarantee traffic control, the day-to-day work of residents along the road, and the normal progress of study and livelihood, to prevent people from taking advantage of the masses assembly to carry out sabotage and unlawful activities; and to guarantee the safety of the people participating in procession and the normal progress of the procession, it is necessary to formulate specific regulations on procession activities.

Where there are specific regulations, people participating in processions will know beforehand what legal formalities they should go through and to what they should pay attention, and the local government and departments concerned can guarantee the normal progress of processions and deal with unlawful incidents emerging according to the law.



Question: Does it violate the constitution to use restrictive regulations to deal with freedom of procession and demonstration guaranteed by the constitution?

Answer: It does not violate the constitution. Just on the contrary, it is beneficial to guaranteeing the enforcement of the constitution provisions on procession and demonstration.

The constitution is the fundamental law of the state and can only formulate principled and general provisions on citizens' freedom of processing and demonstration. It is also necessary to formulate specific provisions of law and regulations accordingly so that this fundamental right can be really exercised. For example, our country's constitution has provided for citizens' freedom of marriage and at the same time, our country has formulated the "marriage law," worked out details of marriage freedom, and made clear provisions on marriage, prohibition of marriage, and divorce, thus guaranteeing that citizens can correctly exercise the fundamental right-- freedom of marriage. It is for the same reason that regulations on procession and demonstration have been formulated.

Question: Has Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee power to formulate these "provisional regulations?"

Answer: It has power to formulate them. Article 100 of our constitution provides: "The people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government, and their standing committees, may adopt local regulations, which must not contravene the constitution, the statutes, and the administrative rules and regulations, and they shall report such local regulations to the NPC Standing Committee for the record."

Question: Does the formulation of these "provisional regulations" impose "restrictions" on democracy and freedom?

Answer: No. No unrestricted rights and freedom have ever existed in the world. So far as the constitution of the bourgeoisie is concerned, it has also provided for the restriction of citizens' freedom and rights. Article 4 of the "Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen of France" in 1789 provides: "Freedom refers to the right to perform all actions unharmed to other people." Here it clearly provides for the restriction of freedom.

If democracy is not of the socialist legal system, it is by no means socialist democracy. In our country, if we deviate from the four cardinal principles and prattle about democracy in the abstract, this will surely cause ultra-democracy and anarchism to seriously run rampant the political situation of stability and unity to be thoroughly sabotaged, and the four modernizations to thoroughly fail.

Question: Have other countries in the world specific laws and regulations on procession activities?

Answer: Yes Many countries in the world have formulated nationwide or local restrictive regulations on assembly, procession, and demonstration, such as the "Unified Law of Public Assembly" in the United States, the "Freedom of Assembly Decree" in France, and the "Assembly and Procession Law" promulgated by the Federal Republic of Germany. Three large Japanese cities, Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, have had local "regulations on assembly, collective procession, and collective demonstration;" and Britain has imposed more restrictions in this aspect and has had the "Provocative Assembly Law," "Unlawful Practice Law," "Trafalgar Square Law," "Public Order Law," and so on.

Question: Have Western Countries also provided that reports of procession should be submitted beforehand?

Answer: Western countries have provided for the system of reporting, examination, and approval in their relevant laws and regulation assembly and procession by the masses.

For example, the Federal Republic of Germany has provided: "People who want to hold open public meetings or processions must report to departments in charge at least 48 hours before and clearly state the aim of the meetings and processions and the persons responsible for the meetings and processions."

Tokyo and Kyoto in Japan have also provided: "The individuals or representatives of organizations sponsoring" processions "must submit their applications 72 hours before the date of the procession, giving the names and addresses of the sponsors and the responsible liaison persons, the names of organizations participating, and the names and addresses of their representatives, and stating the aim, name, date, route, and place of the activities."

The United States have had 14 regulations on applications for holding meetings, 9 of which deal with the date, place, number of people, security measures, and the names of sponsors. The application must be submitted 9 days in advance.

Question: What restrictive provisions on procession activities do Western countries have in their laws and regulations?

Answer: The laws and regulations of some capitalist countries have provided that people participating in processions shall not carry weapons and other dangerous articles and imposed restrictions on the date, time, and routes of processions.

The decrees of the Federal Republic of Germany and Portugal have set up processions prohibited areas, and prohibited the holding of meetings and processions in places of government, legislative, judicial, and military organs, barracks, prisons, and diplomatic missions.

The United States has provided that authorities in charge can issue a ban on meetings for 14 reasons, including obstruction of traffic and public health and safety.

France has provided that force can be used to disperse processions the applications for which had not been submitted.

Some Western countries have also formulated penalty regulations on actions violating the laws and regulations on assembly, procession, and demonstration. People who hold demonstrations, processions, and meetings without submitting applications for examination and approval or fail to make reports honestly; sponsors who refuse entry to police personnel sent to the public meetings, or fail to make suitable arrangements for the venue; people who carry weapons and other dangerous articles; and people who do not immediately leave public meetings or processions the dismissal of which has been announced by the authorities in charge, shall be sentenced to imprisonment or fined. The United States has also provided that after conviction, offenders may be both fined and sentenced to imprisonment.

/12913

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ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT URGES READJUSTING LEADING BODIES

HK230903 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Feb 87 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Deputy Head of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department on Readjusting Leading Bodies"]

[Text] In a speech given at the Central Party School recently, Cao Zhi, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, pointed out: In readjusting leading bodies in accordance with the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, at present we must pay attention to the following three aspects:

First, the four transformations principle for building up the ranks of cadres and leading bodies should not be equated with the requirements for promoting cadres in an oversimplified way. In organization work, we must, under the guidance of the principle, set different requirements for promoting cadres in line with different levels of leadership, and special features of different trades, and should not oversimplify the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally proficient.

Second, in building up leading bodies in accordance with the four-transformations principle for the ranks of cadres, we should not interpret the principle as we did a few years ago. This does not suit the new situation. Ideologically, we are apt to be content with a lower average age and more well-educated cadres in leading bodies, but we do not have a sense of urgency to suite the needs of the changing situation. In organization work, we do not have much foresight nor do we have a high level of consciousness to study the new situation, tackle new problems and make new breakthroughs.

Third, in readjusting leading bodies, we usually care for the quality of individual members of a leading body, but neglect the quality of the whole leading body and the proper proportion of different types of highly trained people for an ideal leading body.

Proceeding from the features and advantages of local economic and social development, we must consider whether the entire leading body meets the requirements set for cadres with four qualities, whether its structure of age, educational level and professional proficiency is rational whether it can give full play to local advantages, and whether it can create a new situation.



GONGREN RIBAO ON FACING HISTORICAL FACTS

HK271024 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Chen Sifan (7115 1835 1581): "We Must Face Historical Facts Squarely"]

[Text] The policy of opening to the outside has broadened our scope of vision and enabled us to see where we are lagging behind the developed capitalist countries. How should we view our shortcomings? This requires us to face historical facts squarely and to have a fundamental understanding of history, especially the modern history of our country and of the developed capitalist countries.

We Marxists do not disregard our shortcomings. We admit this basic fact: Compared with the developed capitalist countries, we are lagging very far behind in the level of productivity and in many other respects. The question is that we not only must bravely admit our shortcomings, but must also clearly see their causes. Obviously, it is very wrong to attribute our shortcomings to the socialist system. The root cause of today's shortcomings in China is China's history, covering the feudal system, which existed for a few thousand years, the semifeudal and semicolonial system, which existed for more than a century, and the dark rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, which existed for a few decades. At the same time, China's poverty and backwardness are inseparable from the aggression and plunder by developed capitalist countries.

As is well known, our country had a history of feudal society existing for more than 2,000 years, which was succeeded by a history of semifeudal and semicolonial society existing for more than a century after the Opium War in 1840. The aggression and plunder by imperialism and the oppression by the bureaucratic-comprador class and the feudal landlord class had brought our country's economy to a prolonged standstill. During the period of the anti-Japanese war, our country's industrial output value accounted for only 10 percent of the GNP. Most of the industrial enterprises were built with imperialist investment. The national industry had a very weak foundation. The output of the small-peasant and handicraft economies accounted for 90 percent of the GNP. This was very far behind the industrialization of the national economy, not to mention modernization. As early as the 14th and 15th centuries, Britain saw the relations of capitalist production in the bud. It entered the period of the Industrial Revolution in the 1860's and achieved

industrialization in the 1830's. Germany and France achieved industrialization in the 1870's. The United States also achieved industrialization at the end of the 19th century. Japan, China's neighbor, began to build its own industrial system at the beginning of this century. When some Chinese people of insight suggested imitating the West in taking the road of capitalist industrialization, the developed countries that had already come to the stage of imperialism began stretching out their hands to China and blocking China's road to capitalist industrialization. As a result, China was thrown into greater poverty and deeper darkness and reduced to the status of a semifeudal and semicolonial society and its level of productivity fell 100 years behind that of the developed capitalist countries. This was the "family heirloom" left to us by the old China. This was the grim historical fact in China. Neglecting the history of this period and using oversimplified methods to compare the different social systems can only amount to ignorance of history.

When we say that China's backwardness was caused by history, we do not mean to deny the errors and mistakes in our socialist revolution and construction over the past several decades. However, these errors and mistakes should not be attributed to the socialist system. They have been caused by our inexperience and by various complicated factors at home. Even had these errors and mistakes not occurred, it would be impossible for China to complete the tasks of walking, within 30 years, the path which the developed countries took several centuries to walk and of quickly changing an extremely poor and backward country into an advanced, developed country. Rice can only be eaten one mouthful after another; likewise, the outlook can only be changed bit by bit. The establishment of the socialist system has unprecedentedly liberated the social productive forces and remarkably narrowed the gap, caused by history, between China and the developed capitalist countries. This fact is acknowledged by the world. At present, China ranks first in the world in the total output of grain, cotton, and raw coal and some of its scientific and technological achievements have surpassed the level of the developed countries and are holding a safe lead. Take for example coal output, which has an important position in the national economy. China took only 20 years or so to increase its coal output from 158,000 tons in 1949 to more than 20 million tons. The same increase would take Britain and France a century and the United States and Japan 40 to 50 years to achieve. Viewed from the level of industrialization, China initially laid the foundation of socialist industrialization in 1957, and the proportion of industry in the GNP had already exceeded that of agriculture. In the following 20 years or so, despite setbacks which resulted in heavy losses, China was still able to build rather quickly a considerably complete national economic system of its own, and its average annual industrial growth rate was roughly double the average growth rate of the developed capitalist countries. This was also a historical stage. Neglecting this historical stage cannot lead to a correct conclusion.

A poor foundation and a late start were historical facts, and fast development was also a historical fact. We should not have a bias toward any of them. By facing historical facts squarely, we mean squarely facing the historical facts of the two sides, so that we can spur ourselves to build the socialist modernization, enhance our sense of responsibility for building socialist modernization, and increase the superiority of the socialist system.

/12913

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PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPT OF 'LIMITS' INTERPRETED

HK270309 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 87 p 3

[Article By Zhao Qinxuan (6392 0530 6513): "On Limits'"]

[Text] The limits I am talking about here are not a unit of quantity, but a philosophical concept. In philosophy limits hold a quantitative prescription for maintaining a certain quality, the scope for the maneuver of a quantity determined by a certain quality, and also the rule for the development of things. Within the bounds and scope of the limits the development of the quantity of things will not result in a change in quality. If the bounds and scope of the limits are exceeded and the rule of the limits violated, the development of things will change in quality.

As a type of boundary, scope, and rule, the limits play a restrictive role in the development of things. Therefore, in our daily life we must establish a concept of limits. No matter what things we do and what questions we ponder and solve we must act properly and must not exceed the boundary and scope of the limits and violate the scope of the limits. Ignoring or violating the rules of the limits, or speaking and behaving in an excessively improper way will result in a change in the quality of things and even a change onto the negative side of things. Good wine can add to fun, but too much wine can cause a tragedy. Longing for food and sex is the nature of human beings, but indulging in too much food and sex can harm the health of human beings. Sports activities can enable people to become physically strong, but too many sports activities can cause human death. Extreme joy begets sorrow. Things will develop in the opposite direction when they become extreme. And going too far is as bad as not going far enough. This philosophy of life summarized from the numerous experiences and lessons of the practice of mankind over the past thousands of years still greatly inspires us today.

Freedom is a topic people have been taking delight in talking about. Democracy, freedom, equality, and fraternity are the symbols of the major progress of the spiritual civilization of mankind. The socialist countries will doubtlessly inherit the excellent legacies of the civilization of the mankind and realize the type of democracy and freedom which is superior to that of the capitalist countries. However, freedom also has its limits, and at no time and in no place can freedom be explained as doing as one pleases and speaking as one likes. Marx once said: "People do not always obtain freedom

in the scope allowed and determined by human ideals, but obtain freedom in the scope allowed and determined by the existing productive forces."

To show concern for the reform and air criticisms about bureaucratism and malpractices are the just democratic rights which should be protected and supported. However, to express such views by adopting such an extreme method as disturbing public order has somewhat exceeded the limits. Such a method of expressing views will not only fail to solve problems, but on the contrary, will adversely affect the process of the reform. The achievements made by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China in the socialist revolution and construction are obvious to all. However, the Communist Party of China has also made some mistakes. And the malpractices and the phenomena of corruption also exist in the Communist Party of China. So, it is necessary to adhere to the leadership of the party and improve the leadership of the party. A few people who were members of the Communist Party of China and practiced bourgeois liberalization and wanted to change the color of our party and abolish the leadership of our party have obviously exceeded the limits. The socialist countries, especially the developing socialist countries, must study and import the advanced sciences and technologies, beneficial cultures, economic, administrative, and management experiences with general adaptability from all the countries in the world, including the advanced capitalist countries. It is not that we have now learned too much, but that we have not learned enough. Even the imposition of the restrictions and regulations on demonstrations was also learned from the capitalist countries! However, the limits for this study and importation should be such that they should not change the socialist nature and abandon salient Chinese characteristics. Since "total Westernization" means not only to change socialist nature but also to abandon salient Chinese characteristics, it has exceeded the limits. Such a proposition will only encourage people to blindly follow the practices of foreign countries and the result of doing this will make our country trail behind the capitalist countries at a snail's pace. The history of China shows that ignoring China's reality and blindly copying the practices of foreign countries are doomed to fail.

Opposing bourgeois liberalization is also a question of limits. This means that in the campaign against bourgeois liberalization it is necessary to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying the party's policies, not to broaden the scope of the campaign, and not to criticize "rightist" ideology in comparison to "leftist" ideology. All theoretical criticisms must be based on facts and must be convincing to the people with sufficient reasoning. It is necessary to criticize a few people who have made remarks against the four cardinal principles because if these people are not criticized, many major issues of principle will not be clarified. However, if we follow our past practices, use either simple or rough methods, and elevate minor mistakes or shortcomings to the level of "principles," we will exceed the limits and will inevitably get opposite results. Socialism is the natural trend of development of human society and is, in nature, superior to the capitalist system. However, in the course of practicing socialism our country's present political and economic structures undeniably have their defects. So we should carry out the reform, open up our country to the outside world, and invigorate the domestic economy. In the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, ignoring the social reality and consciously or unconsciously negating the fact

that various defects still exist in our country's present political and economic structures is to fundamentally negate the necessity of carrying out the reform, opening up the country to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy, thus also exceeding the limits. Doing things in this way will not only fail to convince people but also dampen people's belief in socialism. When truth takes one small step forward it will become falsehood. We must not exceed the proper limits in righting wrongs. Going from one extreme to another and using one tendency to cover another tendency are both terrible mistakes in philosophy. Like bourgeois liberalization "leftist" practices also violate the party's line established since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Therefore, at the present time we should adopt a clear-cut stand and resolutely oppose both bourgeois liberalization and "leftist" practices.

/12913

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CYL CIRCULAR CALLS FOR MARKING 4TH MAY MOVEMENT

OWO21045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 31 March (XINHUA)--The CYL Central Committee today issued a circular calling for organizing activities in commemoration of the "4th May" Movement.

The circular points out: In carrying out activities to commemorate the "4th May" Movement this year, it is necessary to highlight the theme of "learning from traditions and making achievements." While focusing our attention on this theme, it is necessary to carry out in-depth education on upholding the four cardinal principles and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, on patriotism and revolutionary traditions, and on the practice of hard work and plain living and making achievements and contributions. At the same time, in carrying out such education, it is necessary to guide young people in extensively conducting activities to increase production and practice economy and to increase revenues and reduce expenditures and in holding other educational activities.

The circular calls on CYL organizations in all localities to do propaganda work well around the "4th May" Movement anniversary. From mid-April to mid-May, the CYL Central Committee and newspapers and magazines published for young people in various localities should concentrate their efforts to publicize in a planned way how young people in our country have followed the party and the contributions they have made in carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world. They should also give publicity to advanced young people and their collectives on various fronts.

The circular finally calls on CYL organizations at all levels, in carrying out commemorative activities for the "4th May" Movement, to pay attention to basic units and actual results, guard against formalism, and practice economy in order to do more work with less money. All such commemorative activities should be designed to promote the fulfillment of CYL work.

/12913

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HAN PEIXIN, JIANGSU DEPUTIES ON ZHAO WORK REPORT

OWO21105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 1 Apr 87

[By reporter Chen Naijin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 April (XINHUA)--In studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, the Jiangsu provincial delegation pointed out: Reform must be carried out in line with local conditions and according to the actual situation.

In their speeches, members of the delegation reviewed how reform was carried out in their respective districts and units over the past few years.

Zhang Jilong, NPC deputy and deputy director of the Lianyungang Port Affairs Administration, said: Since 1983 the port affairs administration has reformed the system of holding itself fully responsible in fulfilling basic tasks and decided to share additional profits between the state and the collective on a percentage basis. This has whipped up the enthusiasm of workers and staff members. Without any increase in manpower, the port's cargo handling capacity increased from 5.05 million tons in 1983 to 9.6 million tons at present with average profits increasing by 10 million yuan each year. The state has increased its revenue, while workers and staff members have also benefited.

NPC deputy Han Peixin pointed out: Our nation is a large one, while natural conditions and economic and cultural developments in various districts remain unbalanced. Even within a province, the situation in different localities is quite different. Therefore, in carrying out reform, we must adopt measures suited to local conditions. We must not arbitrarily treat all localities the same way. For example, in Jiangsu Province, northern Jiangsu is far less prosperous than southern Jiangsu. Township industries in many counties of southern Jiangsu have flourished. Part of the work force in southern Jiangsu is employed by township industries. Over the past few years, southern Jiangsu has adopted many forms of management in agriculture. Rural areas in northern Jiangsu have a poor agricultural foundation to start with. Therefore, they have vigorously encouraged single households or groups of households to run enterprises. This reform has played a significant role in quickening the pace in developing the economy in both southern and northern Jiangsu.

In the course of discussions, the deputies pointed out: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed that the principle of



overall reform will remain unchanged. This is of great significance in promoting China's economy steadily and over a protracted period, and in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They said: Over the past few years, Jiangsu has been able to develop its economy quite steadily. Fundamentally speaking, it has been able to do so because of reform. The deputies also emphatically pointed out: In order to further carry out reform, we must act according to the general orientation and plan worked out by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. However, we must also carry out reform according to the actual conditions in our respective localities, while summing up our past experience. We will never succeed in carrying out reform if we ignore actual conditions and fail to proceed from the actual situation in our respective localities.

/12913

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GUANGDONG'S YE XUANPING STRESSES OPENING UP AT NPC SESSION

HK300215 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] According to XINHUA, Ye Xuanping, a deputy to the NPC and governor of Guangdong, said during a panel discussion on the Government work report on 27 March that Premier Zhao Ziyang mentioned in the report that we should continue to expand opening up to the world in 1987 and create a new situation in the efficient use of foreign investment, import of advanced technology, and increase of foreign exchange earnings from exports. I agree with Premier Zhao's views and I believe that Guangdong has a great deal to contribute in these respects.

Ye Xuanping said: Guangdong will grasp the following measures in a sound way this year: In the open coastal zones, we will carry out further exploration into multi-tier patterns of opening up, continue to implement the principle of trade-industry-agriculture, and vigorously develop agriculture for earning foreign exchange and outward-oriented industry. In the province as a whole, all localities where conditions permit should do a good job in running export commodity production bases and seriously implement policies for encouraging exports, to promote a still greater growth in Guangdong's foreign exchange earnings from exports this year. We will resolutely implement the State Council's regulations on encouraging investment by foreign businessmen, together with Guangdong's methods for implementing these regulations, and practice favored treatment policies, to create a good initial climate for investment, and then proceed to create a good overall climate for investment by improving infrastructural facilities such as electric power, communications, and telecommunications, and other logistical conditions. In this way we can attract investment from foreign businessmen and strengthen their investment confidence, and place the emphasis in using foreign investment and importing technology and equipment on advanced technology and on projects for earning foreign exchange from exports.

We will step up the work of absorbing and digesting imported technology and equipment. We will vigorously develop the export of labor services and also tourism. We will further expand external economic and technological exchange and cooperation, to promote the development of the province's entire economy.

/12913

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NINGXIA DEPUTIES TO NPC DISCUSS REGIONAL ISSUES

HK030221 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] According to XINHUA, Ningxia deputies attending the fifth session of the sixth NPC held when discussing Premier Zhao's government work report that this report is complete and sincere; it seeks truth from facts when discussing the situation, speaks with reason when discussing the problem, and is practical in the measures it proposes. It is an encouraging report.

Discussing the report's call for continued attention to agricultural production, deputy (Ma Liesen) said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Continuing to attach importance to grain production remains a core task in Ningxia. Deputy (Yuan Jihong) said: Tongxin County in the southern mountains of Ningxia has had a poor harvest in 19 years, an average harvest in 14 years, and a bumper harvest in only 4 years in the more than 30 years since liberation. The reason is that the county relies on heaven for its food and lacks water conservancy facilities. To ensure the sustained development of agriculture, we must in the future not only assign agricultural production in important position but, still more important, get a good grasp of water conservancy construction in the mountain areas.

Discussing the report, the deputies held that developing the economy in old revolutionary bases, minority-nationality areas, remote and poor regions is an important political issue. Deputy Hei Baili said; Premier Zhao's report explicitly proposed that the government departments must strengthen support and assistance for minority-nationality areas to speed up economic and cultural development there. It is necessary to seriously implement the law on autonomy of minority-nationality regions. However, due to the separation between central and regional governments in the political setup, certain units in charge of economic affairs fail to attach sufficient importance to the minority-nationality areas or to provide them with effective assistance. When passing down the relevant instructions and regulations, they often treat these regions in the same way as ordinary provinces and municipalities. Hence, propaganda and education in the law on autonomy of minority-nationality regions should first be carried out in the upper-level state organs, so as to help unify their thinking and strengthen their awareness of respecting the decision-making power of minority-nationality autonomous organs and [words indistinct].

Deputy Ma Qingnian suggested that the NPC Standing Committee urge the departments concerned to draw up as soon as possible detailed regulations and relevant provisions regarding the law on autonomy of minority-nationality regions, streamline their administration and delegate powers, and ensure the genuine implementation of autonomy power.

/12913

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BEIJING TV REPORTS MEETING

OW050352

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 April 1987 in its "News Hookup" program carries a 3.5-minute video report on the third meeting of the Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC at the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 4 April. The report begins with a medium closeup shot of Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, who appears to be in good health and delivers a speech at the meeting in a loud, firm voice with vigorous hand motions.

According to the announcer, the meeting is presided over by Vice Chairman of the NPC Wang Renzhong who makes a report on the examination of the implementation of the 1986 state budget and the state budget for 1987. Medium closeup shots show Wang Renzhong speaking in a soft, subdued voice, and State Councillor Wang Bingqian, who is wearing a Western coat and tie. Shots also show Chen Pixian and Geng Biao sitting near Peng Zhen. Distant shots show Yang Dezhi as well as Zhou Gucheng, Rong Yiren, Huang Hua, and others also in attendance at the meeting. The video report ends with a shot showing a full view of the meeting room.

The same service also carries a 1.5-minute video report on Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Zhen, who is also a deputy from Beijing Municipality, attending a joint-group meeting of the Beijing Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC on the afternoon of 4 April. Prolonged medium closeup shots show Peng Zhen sitting and speaking in a loud, firm voice sometimes smiling and frequently using vigorous hand motions. The report ends with a shot showing the entire meeting room.

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TV REPORT ON 3D PLENARY MEETING OF NPC SESSION

OW030550

[Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 April carries a 5.5 minute video report on its "news hookup" on the third plenary meeting of the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC. The report begins with a pan shot of the meeting hall, followed by a closeup shot of Peng Zhen, and then a closeup shot of Geng Biao, who, according to the announcer, is presiding over the meeting.

Next, the camera shows a wide shot of the rostrum and then zooms in to a 15-second closeup shot of Wu Xueqian speaking. According to the announcer, Wu is making a report on the Sino-Portuguese joint declaration on the Macao question. While the announcer reads excerpts of Wu's report in the background, the camera shows a series of pan shots, medium shots, and medium closeup shots of the audience.

Then, the camera shows a 5-second closeup shot of Peng Chong speaking, and according to the announcer, he is giving an explanation on the draft organic regulations for villagers' committees. The announcer reports on some of the contents of Peng's explanation while the camera shows some pan shots, medium shots and medium closeup shots of the audience.

Chen Pixian is the last speaker seen in a closeup shot appearing about a few seconds on the screen. The announcer says that he is delivering a report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee. The announcer reads passages from the report in the background while the camera keeps panning across the hall and showing more medium shots and medium closeup shots of the audience.

The medium closeup shots show such leaders as Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli and Bainqen Erdini Quiyi Gyaincain in the audience.

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BEIJING TV SHOWS LEGAL OFFICIALS' NPC REPORTS

OW070151

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 April, in its News Hookup Program, carries a three minute video report on the fourth meeting of the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC held at 1500 hours that same day in the Great Hall of the People. The report opens with a wide shot showing the scene at the meeting hall, followed by a medium shot of Peng Zhen. Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, is then shown delivering a report, which, according to the announcer, reviews the work of this court over the past year and sets forth the main tasks to be carried out this year. While the announcer briefly describes the contents of Zheng's report, a pan shot shows some of the leaders present at the meeting. They include Chen Pixian, Ulanhu, Yang Dezhi, Ni Zhifu, and Wang Zhaoguo. The video report then cuts to show a medium shot of Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. He is seen speaking, and the announcer says he is delivering a report on the work of the supreme People's Procuratorate. Then, another pan shot shows the meeting hall, and the video report ends.

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CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HAILS MACAO SETTLEMENT

OW060540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 April (XINHUA)--A resolution adopted today by the China Democratic League Central Standing Committee states that the return to the fold of the motherland of Macao, which has been under foreign domination for more than 400 years since 1557, will once again wipe out a national disgrace and bring China a step forward toward peaceful reunification.

The resolution considers the satisfactory settlement of the Macao issue, following that of the Hong Kong issue, to be fully demonstrative of the fact that the "one country, two systems" formula is in line with objective and practical scientific concepts and is a farsighted and wise strategy that is full of vitality. The resolution hopes that the Taiwan authorities will assess the needs of the times and situation, do serious thinking in connection with smooth settlement of the Hong Kong and Macao issues, and try their best to bring about an early reunion of the Chinese people on the two sides of the [Taiwan] Strait.

The meeting also adopted a resolution urging democratic leagues at all levels and their members to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the fifth sessions of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

The meeting heard a report by Gao Tian, vice chairman of the China Democratic League Central Standing Committee, on the league's work since the National Congress of the China Democratic League and on the key tasks for this year.

Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, presided over the Standing Committee meeting today. Attending the meeting were Vice Chairman Peng Dixian, Li Wenyi, Qian Weichang, Ye Duyi, Tan Jiazhen, Qian Jiaju, Guan Mengjue, Luo Hanxian, Ma Dayou, and Feng Zhijun. Wen Jiasi, Feng Suta, and Lin Hengyuan, vice chairmen of the China Democratic League Central Consultative Committee, observed the meeting.

/12913

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BEIJING TV FEATURES ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

OW301135

[Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 29 March, in its "Special News Program on the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC," carries a 10-minute video report on a speech by Zhejiang Governor Xu Ju at an undated group discussion of the Zhejiang provincial delegation.

The video report begins with a long shot of the conference room, showing the deputies seated around a rectangular table. The camera then cuts to a closeup of Governor Xue Ju, identified by the video caption, speaking on the significance of launching activities of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and reducing expenditures.

Xue Ju points to four destabilizing factors in Xhejiang's economy: overexpanded investment in fixed assets, excessive government expenditures, unstable grain production, and low economic effectiveness of its enterprises. He said: "the activities of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and reducing expenditures are vital to reform. We must try in every possible way to spend efficiently and according to our budget. We must use our available manpower and financial resources where they are needed most so that they will yield maximum returns. In addition, we must foster the spirit of hard work and thrift to build up our country."

Speaking of concrete steps Zhejiang should take, Xue Ju said: "Regarding production, we must increase the output of readily salable goods. We must avoid manufacturing unsalable products. Second, we must improve our economic effectiveness. Third, we must drastically scale down nonproductive capital construction projects, such as office buildings, halls, hostels, and guest houses. Fourth, we must stop unnecessary expenditures. These tasks must be carried out at all levels, by every unit and every enterprise. The success of the campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and reducing expenditure will contribute greatly to the long-term, sustained development of our economy."

During Xu Ju's speech, the camera alternates between shots of the conference room closeups of Governor Xue Ju, and film clips of Zhejiang factories and other productive efforts.

/12913

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PRC PAPER EXTOLS FIGHTERS' 'SELFLESSNESS'

HK091429 Beijing JIEPANGJUN BAO in Chinese 23 Feb 87 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "I Link My Heart With All My Motherland's Affairs and Selflessly Devote Myself to the People"]

[Text] On the Lao Shan front, many powerful and forceful poems depicting the front have been circulated. Following the circulation of the lines "So long as our principles are correct, I do not mind making sacrifices; so long as the 1 billion people live happily, I do not mind being the only one who suffers," the line, "With my heart tied to all the motherland's affairs, I am selflessly dedicated to the service of the people" is now being circulated. It is regarded as a goal and a code of conduct by our officers and men. These lines, which are about willingness to make sacrifices and selfless devotion, vividly describe the people's fighters' breadth of vision and their spirit of putting the motherland above everything. They are a monument erected by our officers and men on one of the motherland's borders with their blood and great sincerity.

Are there any selfless people in the world?

Should we encourage selflessness today?

Our officers and men have answered these controversial questions in the affirmative through their deeds. Selflessness and devotion are precisely the valuable qualities displayed by our fighters in combat action. They are absolutely necessary if one is to face the tests of life, death, and hardships.

Whoever has visited the front knows what a battlefield is! A small knoll can be a receiving end for thousands of artillery shells. Grass and trees are turned into ash and rocks and stones are scorched. The shortest distance between our men and the enemy is just a few dozen meters. The smallest noise in our positions can draw fire. Some sentry posts are scattered between rocks. One has to duck down on entering or leaving them. The caves are low. One has to lean against something or squat all the time. In rainy seasons, the trench shelters are filled with water up to one's waist. Under such extremely difficult circumstances, fighters on Lao Shan front keep on fighting fearlessly, standing up to the test of life-or-death and staunchly defending the Chinese territory under their feet. A fighter is mountain and a company

is a wall. To enable the motherland's people to live in peace, they do not hesitate to sacrifice all they have, including the lives that they can live only once. Some soldiers who are still in the prime of their lives may chat and joke with their companions in some trench shelters on one day and be buried with their noble aspirations and determination on the next. "The value of a soldier lies in his devotion," and "A soldier shows his devotion by making sacrifices"--these lines are so powerful and forceful that mountains vibrate in response to them, inspiring millions upon millions of people, young people in particular. They are forceful and powerful not only because they have issued from the mouths of fighters, but also because they permeate through the brave deeds of our heroic fighters. The red soil in the south can testify to this: Selfless devotion is precisely part of the inborn nature of a fighter, and dedication to the service of the country and the people is precisely one of his qualities.

A soldier's sacrifices are not confined to the battlefield! We can get a glimpse of he who is dedicated to the service of the country in every part of the country from garrison posts on remote islands to the desolate Gobi Desert and from the almost inaccessible interior to distant offshore islands. In the army supporting the country's key construction projects, among those who rush to deal with emergencies, and among the people doing ordinary jobs, one can always see a fighter's sparkling dedicated spirit. In a frontier guard unit in the Xizang Military Region, there is a political instructor who has staunchly remained at his post among the snow-capped mountains for 11 years. Between May and October last year, he travelled a distance of more than 2,000 km on foot on patrol and inspection missions, experiencing 5 avalanches, 9 violent rainstorms, and 11 thunderstorms. In the course of building a sentry post in 70 days, holding back their tears, his comrades-in-arms had to resuscitate him 11 times....figures are always dull. However, given these figures, we can have a clear picture in our minds of how the motherland's and the people's sincere fighters are silently making sacrifices.

Are there not people who claim that there are no selfless people in the world? How would these people feel in front of our fighters? In a joint letter to the fighters on the front, the female students in Anhui University's Department of Physics' class of 1981 said: "We all once believed that all human beings are selfish and admired people who independently fight for themselves. What you have done has shocked and enlightened us. We should learn from you, change our philosophies, put the motherland and the people in a most sacred place in our hearts, and unremittingly fight for them." It is true that selfishness and other negative things still exist in society. However, how can one infer from this that all human beings are selfish? A dedicated spirit is sparkling among us. The selfless fighters who fight for the motherland and the people are the cream of this generation of people. Not all people can reach where these fighters have reached ideologically. However, by playing an exemplary role, they can inspire people. Enterprising, thinking young people and all patriotic citizens will not remain unmoved in the face of these good examples.

The commanders and fighters on the front are not the "selfless nonpersons without the feelings of normal people" described by some people. On the contrary, like ordinary people, they have feelings, desires, families,



parents, lovers, joys, and problems. Some of them even hope and are qualified to study at universities or to become graduate students and 10,000-yuan households. However, deep in their hearts there is yet another kind of profound love, that is, their unadulterated love for their motherland and the people. Because of this love, they have conscientiously made both material and emotional sacrifices. Yuan Yuming was a university student who chose to join the army after graduation. His puzzled girlfriend implored him to change his mind and even gave him an "ultimatum." He responded to all this by saying: "There are two kinds of love on the balance in my heart--one for the motherland, the other for you. I sincerely hope that they will remain where they are throughout my life. However, if I am forced by reality to make a choice, I will not hesitate to transfer all the weight to the side of the motherland." Subsequently, he participated in the fight for national defense construction with all his love, until the last drop of his blood was expended.

A sage once said: None of the feelings of mankind surpasses maternal love in greatness. The most painful sacrifices are the ones made by mothers. However, out of their noble eagerness to defend the motherland, some women soldiers who have become mothers have resolutely left their homes for the front. On leaving her six month old daughter, a woman army surgeon wrote: "To prevent other children from being deprived of maternal love, Mother's heart cannot remain with you; Mother's love for you will become a rainbow that brightens the sky in the south." Another woman soldier recorded her last words with a tape recorder and left the tape with her child. She said: "When you hear this, your father will be directing a battle from the height closest to the Vietnamese positions. k Mother will very soon go to the front to take care of your injured uncles. I want to hug you and kiss you so much! My child, when you grow up, you should study hard at school and, like your parents, join the PLA and safeguard the motherland's sacred territory."

This is precisely what a soldier is like! These are their passionate feelings, their broad-mindedness, and their sublime, noble qualities. Anyone who thinks that selflessness cannot be fused with human feelings should try to catch a glimpse of a soldier's inner world by flipping the pages of the records of our heroes on the front! With these heroes standing in front of one, one's understanding will have to be adjusted in the light of the facts, one's thinking will be purified, and one's emotions will become sublime.

What is the driving force behind the armed and armored fighters risking their lives at the front? Do they hope to "get something in return" or are there any selfish purposes and motives behind their devotion? Absolutely not. Liu Taowen, a scout and a hero, said: "Were it not for the dignity of the motherland, I would not go to the front, even if I could always pick up money and pieces of gold there. One's life is always in danger there!" The value of a life cannot be estimated in terms of wealth fame, and one cannot determine the value of a certain person by how much he asks for. Thus, our fighters are not "men" paid to be "brave." They are brave men who regard devotion as an honor. What each of them gets each month is just less than 20 yuan of subsidies. They receive no premiums. However, if what is at issue is contribution rather than receiving, one can see that what these people have to sacrifice are their blood and lives. What these fighters have done tells us that it is at present still necessary to implement the principle of



distribution according to work and that we should further encourage and show special care for those who have made important contributions. However, this does not mean that remuneration must be in direct proportion to work under all circumstances or that what we do should depend on what we receive and nothing else. Still less does it mean that there will be a driving force only if we keep asking for and receiving things.

It is patriotism and nothing else that keeps driving forward the officers and men on the front. "Their hearts," in the words of our fighters, "are used to the motherland's affairs." In this socialist country of ours, personal interests are identical with those of society as a whole. However, on certain matters, it is sometimes inevitable that personal and collective interests, interests of the entire community and those of some of its members, and long-term and short-term interests are in conflict. The seriousness of this conflict could even be greater among officers and men on the front and may lead to ideological problems. What is noble about them is that although they are also ordinary people, they can get the better of their selves and correctly handle the relations between the individual on the one hand and the collective and the state on the other. In their opinion, "nothing can surpass the country's affairs in importance." Thus, they place the interests of the country and the people as a whole above everything and are willing to make every sacrifice if necessary. These selfless fighters' sublime patriotic spirit is the source of their strength.

The spirit of placing the motherland above everything and selfless devotion, which is given expression in the line "With my heart tied to the motherland's affairs, I am selflessly dedicated to the service of the people," is our army's fine tradition. Passed on from one generation to another, it has enabled our army to keep its character of an army of the people over the past 60 years. Today, in the course of socialist modernization, we will meet with all sorts of difficulties. The contemporary world, including some of China's neighbors, is in want of peace. Thus, we must work very hard, make the necessary sacrifices, and keep up a selfless, dedicated spirit. Otherwise, our cause of socialist modernization will be deprived of the driving force on which it depends for its success, and people will find it difficult to live in society.

We are living at a time when heroes are needed and can be produced. A spirit of being selflessly dedicated to the service of the country and the people is an important quality of a hero. It is hoped that all enterprising patriots and, in particular, party members and the advanced, will vigorously carry forward this spirit. Our comrades on the front have successfully stood the test of war. Thus, they deserve to be called heroes. Should our comrades in the rear not do similar things and try to inspire more and more people with this spirit?

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WENYI BAO DEPLORES 'VILIFICATION OF ZANG PEOPLE'

HK191023 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Gesangjumian (2706 2718 1446 0380) and Geng Yufang (5105 0056 2455): "How Can Vilification of the Zang People Be Tolerated?"]

[Text] The Xizang plateau is a focus of world attention as well as of aspiration. In the last century, notably after the establishment of New China, artistic and literary works describing the Xizang plateau cropped up abundantly--travelogues, commentaries, reportage, essays, poems, novels, plays, films, television shows, and others. With amicable feelings toward the Zang brothers, the great majority of the writers traveled vast distances and went far into the snowy mountains and grasslands to personally visit and explore the mountain villages, pastures, Army camps, factories, and temples. Brandishing their articulate and vivid pens, they wrote articles and composed poems, artistically reconstructing that which is true, good, and beautiful in the life of the Zang people. They enthusiastically reported the spirit of new times and new creativity among the Zang people and erected the long bridge of friendship between the Zang people and other nationalities. This is a branch of nationalities' literature that should be lauded.

However, there is also a very small number of writers whose purpose in going to Xizang was to dash out sensationalistic articles and thus acquire a unique literary halo. Therefore, what interests them is not the glorious culture of the Zang people, the transformations in Zang society, or the progress of the Zang people. Rather, they expressly dig out antiquated things that had been dispatched to historical museums and, after some exaggeration and even distortion, they proceed to mislead the public, deceive the readers, and create a vicious impact. This is a countercurrent in the literature on Xizang. "Show Your Tongue Coating, or Nothingness," written by Ma Jian and published in the 1987 No 1 and 2 (combined issue) of RENMIN WENXUE is one such item. It is a representative work of this countercurrent.

This ugly work flagrantly vilifies and smears the lofty image of the Zang people, contemptuously undermines the noble reputation of the PLA based in Xizang, and brazenly damages the traditional friendship between China and its neighboring states. Its degrading vulgarity is revolting; its shameless absurdity is definitely unprecedented. To throw such repulsive garbage onto the persons of our Zang brothers and sisters is definitely insupportable. How can we not be outraged and indignant! As Han people who live closely with the

Zang people and who are more familiar with their customs, traditions, and spiritual world, seeing someone make such irresponsible remarks, talk such nonsense, and slander as well as insult one's respected Zang elders feels like a knife piercing one's heart. How can one not help but be infuriated!

Quite obviously, the writer's concoction of this extremely absurd and ridiculous "opus" indeed took great efforts. He first brandishes the banner claiming that he had trekked through the mountains and waters of Xizang, expressly mentioning famous places, people, mountains, rivers, and temples in Xizang as well as special names and terminology of the Zang people as decorative ornament. The purpose is to convince people that what is described in the article was all personally seen and heard, and certainly not inventions out of thin air, so that the reader need have no doubts about the article. At the same time, in the name of PLA soldiers based in Xizang, elderly Zang herdsmen, temple craftsmen, and Zang monks and clergy, he recounts numerous strange talks and so-called inside stories about the religion. His objective is to show people that he is simply acting as a chronicler, and that bizarre tales and odd events appear to be objective phenomena in Zang society, and therefore not his own fabrication. However, once the writer's tricks are unmasked and the bizarre incidents recounted in his bizarre story are compared with the true social life of Xizang, it can be clearly seen that the writer was writing entirely on hearsay evidence. Proceeding from his corrupt bourgeois sense of morality and aesthetics, and in accordance with the lifestyle, interests, and habits reigning in his mind, he willfully distorts the true picture.

Turning black into white, he brazenly misrepresents some normal customs and habits of the Zang people and twists them beyond recognition. In fact, he goes to great lengths to stuff some bourgeois rubbish into the tableau of the life of Zang working people. Under the guise of unique traits of the Zang people, he seeks to peddle the obscenities of his mind.

What is lamentable is that this stinking and poisonous article by Ma Jian, with its pornographic and vile contents, absolutely lacking in artistic value, and which could not really be considered a literary work--it is lamentable that this article actually appeared in a serious, major journal such as RENMIN WENXUE, which is under the auspices of the Chinese Writers' Association. This is a typical reflection of the insufficient efforts to oppose bourgeois liberalization, as well as a shockingly monstrous absurdity. One is reminded that for a time recently, unhappy incidents hurting the feelings of our Zang people came up repeatedly in films, novels, and newspaper articles. This prompts us to deep reflection: To regard these instances of vilification of the Zang people as the mistakes of a handful in literary creation is indeed far from sufficient. Is this not the bitter fruit borne of literature departing from the socialist direction and abandoning the Marxist theory on literature?

Confronted with these painful lessons, we sincerely hope that the publication departments in charge of giving the green light to literary works as well as responsible people of newspapers and journals will cherish the trust and

authority accorded them by the party and people. We hope that they will hold high the banner for unity, equality, and progress of the nationalities. We hope that they will only give the green light to literary works that are welcomed by the people of all nationalities, and will absolutely not allow mediocre works that allow pain and sorrow to creep into the sacred literary forest of our various nationalities.

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MAN'S ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP MAO'S REMAINS THWARTED

HK311036 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 114, 1 Apr 87, pp 9-10

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "A Young Man in Army Uniform Tried To Blow Up Mao's Remains"]

[Text] When a major change occurred at Zhongnanhai and Hu Yaobang was driven out of office and Mao Zedong's ideological line being restored, on 23 January, an extraordinary event took place that shocked Zhongnanhai. The remains of Mao Zedong inside the glass coffin were almost blown to pieces.

A Young Man in an Army Overcoat

On that morning, a young man in his 30s, wearing an Army overcoat and carrying a black bag, came across Tiananmen Square. He was not, from his appearance, a local resident of Beijing, but a visitor from a remote province. At that time, there were not many people on the square. He stopped in front of two middle-aged men to ask some questions.

"Are you local people?"

"No, we are from Shaanxi. Maybe, you are also from another area, aren't you?"

"I... am from Guizhou. Are you friends?"

"No, we are brothers."

"Are you coming to Beijing to do business?"

"Yes, and you?"

"I also want to do some business.,"

The Dispute on Tiananmen Square

Two wooden handles stretched out of the right pocket of the young man's Army overcoat, and attracted the attention of the two brothers. The younger brother touched the handles lightly.



The young man in the Army overcoat immediately stepped back and put his hands into the pockets.

"What are those things?"

"Nothing. Just clubs."

They continued their talk. The two brothers found that this man from Guizhou did not really intend to do business. As a matter of fact, the younger brother suspected that the things in his overcoat pocket were two hand grenades!

"Do you know where the Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao is?"

"It is over there." One of the brothers pointed to the building.

"Is it open today?"

The Glass Coffin Is Covered With Another Layer of Unbreakable Glass

It just so happened that the two brothers also visited the memorial hall an hour earlier.

"Can you see Chairman Mao clearly?"

"Yes, quite clearly, but through two layers of glass."

"Is the coffin covered with two layers of glass?"

"No, one layer of glass just wraps the whole coffin."

"Then, it must be heavily guarded."

Suddenly, the young brother once again touched the overcoat pocket. As his nerve center was touched, the young man shouted loudly: "Don't touch it!"

Ten Hand Grenades

This shout startled many passers-by, and a few people surrounded the young man. The young man looked pale with fear. At that moment, some special agents appeared on the square. The young man in the Army overcoat immediately ran away, but he was caught by the policemen in plain clothes. After interrogation and a body search, the young man in the Army overcoat was arrested.

The fact was that the policemen found two hand grenades in this overcoat pocket, and another eight in his bag, a total of ten hand grenades!

According to a cadre in the Public Security Department who revealed the case to this reporter, the young man was surnamed Yang, and he was trying to blow up Mao's remains with those ten hand grenades. He planned to first deal with



the guards and then destroy Mao's body. That was the reason why he brought ten rather than one or two hand grenades.

"I Hate Mao, I Hate Mao's Line!"

The young man confessed that he "hated Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong's line," because Mao and Mao's line destroyed his generation, his own youth, and many people's lives and future.

According to the public security personnel, the two brothers, surnamed Ma, who came into dispute with that overcoated young man, were peasants from Shaanxi, probably rich peasants with annual income of more than 10,000 yuan. "If the young man did not encounter these two peasants and give the game away, he might have used his ten hand grenades to kill the guards of the memorial hall and blow up its remains."

Another Ma Zhe From Guizhou

The arrested young man reminded the people of a figure--whose name was Ma She--in an Army overcoat that people saw on the television screen in late December last year. On the television screen, Ma Zhe was handcuffed and brought to an interrogation room. Ma Zhe was his pen name when writing poems, and the poet was surnamed Xue. He was a member of the democratic organization--the Enlightenment Society of Guizhou. In early September last year, he went to Beijing with Huang Xiang and other leaders of the enlightenment society to participate in some literary activities. Then, he stayed alone in Beijing and was involved in the student movement, in which he was arrested. He said: "I prefer to be jailed for 10 years rather than lead a meaningless life." It seemed that the young man who brought 10 hand grenades would be regarded by people as another Ma Zhe from Guizhou.

This Shows That Deng Is Not Popular

No matter what was the concrete background of the young man in the Army overcoat, it is certain that this was not an ordinary "criminal case" in society, but a typical political incident. It showed that the general public abhorred Mao Zedong from the bottom of their hearts and were greatly discontent with Deng Xiaoping's connivance of the comeback of Mao Zedong's faithful followers. Of course, this incident also reflected the downfall of Deng Xiaoping's popularity.

From Smashing the Coffin To Blowing Up The Coffin

A number of cases of attempting to destroy Mao's remains inside the Memorial Hall have occurred before. In one case, a person tried to use an axe to smash the coffin; another person tried to use a rock to smash the coffin. Once, a young female textile worker from Xinyang came to Mao's Memorial Hall to cry out about her grievances and wrongs and tried to smash the coffin with a weight from a steelyard. All these people were arrested. It is said that after these incidents, another layer of glass was added to the coffin. This is also a demonstration of the authorities' effort to maintain Mao Zedong's line.

The incidents of smashing and blowing up the coffin show that the political consciousness of these young people was still rather limited. At the same time, these incidents also showed that people's hatred against the "leftist" line had not subsided with the passage of time, but had been increasing day after day.

#### Rumor About The Attempted Explosion At Zhongnanhai

A friend, who has a particularly sensitive political sense, told me that he had a different story about the case of the 10 hand grenades. Among some children of senior cadres, it was said that the young man in the Army overcoat did not really try to blow up Mao's remains, but was trying to break into Zhongnanhai. In the internal report, the Ministry of Public Security changed Zhongnanhai into the Memorial Hall for the purpose of lowering the political sensitivity and shocking degree of this case, lest some chain reactions be caused. As for this story, I see it with some reservation, and just treat it as an interlude of the whole story, because the blowing up of the Memorial Hall was a more logical conclusion.

No matter what the reality of the case was, as such a case occurred at the moment when major changes occurred in China's politics, it was indeed noteworthy for all people, including Mr Deng Xiaoping.

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GUANGMING RIBAO ON MARXIST CONCEPT OF EQUALITY

HK260241 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Liu Qingchun (0491 7230 2504): "Tentative Views on Two Fundamental Characteristics of the Marxist Concept of Equality"]

[Text] Abstract: Equality refers to the fact that people are of equal social status economically and politically and enjoy the same rights. However, inequality presupposes equality. In a class society, equality is invariably class equality, and the same is true of equality in a socialist society. There are also different kinds of equality. In a socialist society, equality does not mean egalitarianism. The demand for equality is identical with the interests of the proletariat. It can be thoroughly realized when the historical mission of the proletariat is completed. [end abstract]

Human beings look forward to equality. Since mankind entered feudal society, striving for equality has increasingly become the important content of class struggle and has gradually formed a very great force propelling society forward. However, the understanding of the content of equality by different classes or by the same class at different stages of development varies. At the socialist stage, some people advocate, intentionally or unintentionally, the bourgeois concept of equality, set equality against the socialist system, and look forward to a so-called supraclass "genuine equality." Others equate equality with absolute egalitarianism and doubt the party line, principles, and policies. Therefore, it is highly necessary to expound the fundamental characteristics of the Marxist concept of equality and to correctly understand the above-mentioned questions.

Socialist Equality Remains Class Equality

So-called equality refers to rights, that is, people are of equal social status economically and politically and enjoy the same rights. Being equal and being the same in this respect are relative. 1) The content of being equal and being the same varies from time to time and from person to person. 2) Being equal and being the same are invariably the opposites of being unequal and being different. This is because inequality presupposes from the very beginning its own opposite--equality. The fundamental cause of inequality in the world of man is private possession of the means of production and the system of exploitation itself. Therefore, equality in a class society is based on these conditions. In the last stage of feudal

society, social and economic development caused "the bourgeoisie to emerge from feudal burgherdom" and gradually mature and become an independent class. In view of inequalities in the development of the economy, such as that the road to trade was obstructed and opportunities for competition in trade were unequal, the bourgeoisie first raised demands for freedom and equality of opportunity in the economic and trade spheres. With the further expansion of the capitalist economy, it became politically mature and extended its demands for equality from the exclusively economic sphere to the political sphere of equal rights. At the same time, freeing itself from the confinement of seeking equality in economic development exclusively for itself, the bourgeoisie steadily became the natural standard-bearer of the classes and social strata which were not on an equal footing in the whole society in their demand for political equality. "The demand for liberation from feudal fetters and the establishment of equality of rights by the abolition of feudal inequalities was soon found to assume wider dimensions, once the economic advance of society had placed it on the order of the day. If it was raised in the interests of industry and trade, it was also necessary to demand the same equality of rights for the great masses of the peasantry." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 145) Otherwise, the bourgeoisie would be in no position to gain the basic strength to confront feudal autocracy in the political sphere and, at the same time, would lose the important condition for furthering its economic expansion. Here we can see that in the course of its objective development, the bourgeoisie was destined to become the standard-bearer for the modern demand for equality, which was not openly opposed to its natural instinct to spare no effort in safeguarding its own interests. However, as it developed further, when it seized the dominant position economically and politically, it became the possessor of equality and the creator and defender of a new inequality. Differing from the old rulers, who nakedly built equality among the rulers on the basis of an unequal relationship with other classes, the bourgeoisie hypocritically flaunted equality as supraclass human rights and covered real inequality with a nominal equality. While opposing the feudal rule of class estates, the bourgeoisie, using capitalist wage labor, in essence established a new exploitation under the cover of sham fairness in buying and selling. The bourgeoisie's equality, far from deviating from its own interests, is closely related to the obtaining and defending of its interests. Not being a genuine equality, its equality still takes class inequality as a prerequisite. Not only has its equality not eradicated the old inequality but, on the contrary, it has created a new inequality.

When the bourgeoisie raised demands for equality, the proletariat also raised its own demands for equality. "when this medieval estate changed into a modern class, it was always and inevitably accompanied by its shadow, the proletariat. In the same way bourgeois demands for equality were accompanied by proletarian demands for equality." (Ibid., p 146) However, they are two essentially different concepts of equality. The proletariat's concept of equality is a scientific one. What it demands is genuine and not nominal equality. What the bourgeoisie's concept of equality opposes is merely the feudal privileges of social estates. And "the real content of the proletarian concept of equality" is "abolition of classes themselves." It contends that "equality is a deception if it runs counter to the emancipation of labor from the yoke of capital." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 838) Stalin set

four definitions on the essence and content of proletarian equality: "1) With the overthrowing and expropriating of the capitalists, all working people equally freed themselves from exploitation and won liberation; 2) the turning over of the means of production to the entire society means abolition of the private system of ownership of the means of production for all; 3) everybody has an equal duty to work according to his own ability and all working people have an equal right to get paid for their work (in the socialist society); and 4) everybody has an equal duty to work according to his ability and all working people have an equal right to take what they need (in the communist society)." ("Selections From Stalin," vol 2, p 335) Therefore, in the eyes of the proletariat, equality is an empty phrase if it does not imply the abolition of classes. The concept of equality, in no matter what form, is always the product of a particular historical stage and a reflection of definite historical conditions that in turn themselves presuppose a previous history. Therefore, it is also a concrete concept. Any idea viewing equality as an abstract thing transcending history and classes is wrong.

However, there are some among us who do not approach equality from the class viewpoint. In their types, socialism is inferior to capitalism in terms of equality. They regard our existing laws, decrees, rules and regulations, and even discipline as restrictions on equal rights. The methodological mistake in the view that sets equality against the socialist system and doubts or negates the superiority of socialism lies in the fact that they fail to see, or shut their eyes to, the basic fact that equality is class equality. This view is also very harmful politically and in practice because it can shake our confidence in building socialism. It must be noticed on the one hand that the existence of the remaining influence of feudal autocracy and the inadequacies in some of our specific rules and regulations necessitate our efforts to eliminate or perfect them through reform and in a selective way and, on the other, that the handling of the relationships between different classes in a socialist society and the interpersonal relationships between the different strata of the same class, which are inevitably of a class nature due to various complicated reasons, calls for our efforts to appropriately use the method of class analysis. Such being the case, we should, instead of demanding a complete denial of the former (that is, denying necessary laws, decrees, and rules and regulations) in the absence of the latter, appropriately use the method of class analysis in accordance with the needs of the objective class struggle. Neither must we approach the concrete relationships of equality in a socialist society with the supraclass, abstract concept of equality, nor must we weigh proletarian real equality with the sham bourgeois concept of equality. Equality in a socialist society refers to equality among members of the working class and is incompatible with the sham equality preached by the bourgeoisie. It is a right genuinely enjoyed by the great majority of the people. The broad masses of the people being the masters of the country must be considered the most fundamental, concentrated, and concrete reflection of this equality. However, the realization of this equality requires a process and, moreover, a process of gradual improvement as determined by the socialist society's various characteristics. The overthrowing of the political rule of the reactionary classes must be considered as laying a solid foundation for the masses of the people to achieve equality, and the further replacement of private ownership of the means of production by public ownership and the elimination of the exploiting



classes as classes must be considered as initially embodying the real content of proletarian equality. Hence, a relationship of equality between working people is established on the basis of public ownership of the means of production and of work and payment according to work. However, since the socialist society is a society in a state of transition, objectively there are bound to be, or to emerge, some imperfect factors in the course of its development and, therefore, class differences cannot be eliminated overnight. Hence, proletarian equality involves a historical process proceeding from equality characterized by class differences (among working people in different classes) to equality of all people. In our country, although the exploiting classes have been eliminated as classes in the economic sphere, their remaining influence in the political and ideological fields can still be felt in various ways. In the economic sphere, new criminals have emerged. Therefore, this portion of people must naturally be excluded from the realm of equality and, at the same time, the unlawful practices that jeopardize socialist revolution and construction must be frequently cracked down on and restricted. So we must differentiate necessary laws, decrees, and rules and regulations from the various imperfect elements or factors which are being corrected or removed during the current reform and strictly differentiate the proletarian equality in the socialist society from the sham bourgeois equality and from equality between the people in the communist society. Only in this way can we really understand the Marxist concept of equality, work unremittingly to achieve genuine equality in practice, cherish and work hard to use the right to be the masters of the country, and make our own contributions in the struggle to realize the four modernizations and to create the material and spiritual wealth with which we will ultimately eliminate all class differences. Otherwise, any demand for equality that deviates from reality and transcends classes and any pursuit of the so-called "genuine equality" that deviates from the abolition of classes, that is, from the real content of the proletarian concept of equality, will be nothing but an empty phrase. Marxism also denies that mankind has absolute, unconditional, and hollow equality, stresses the different nature of proletarian equality, and opposes the petit bourgeois absolutely egalitarian concept of equality that equates equality with egalitarianism. If we say that opposing making equality abstract and stressing the class nature of equality is a fundamental characteristic of the Marxist concept of equality, then opposing making equality vulgar and stressing the differing nature of equality constitutes another fundamental characteristic of the Marxist concept of equality.

The organic unity of these two fundamental characteristics of the Marxist concept of equality requires us to pay attention to opposing two tendencies in understanding them. In our real life, apart from a small number of people who are hostile to the socialist system or who, failing to make a clear demarcation, use the supraclass viewpoint to negate, from the point of view of society's political system, the scientific content of proletarian equality, there are still a considerable number of people who use the absolutely egalitarian viewpoint and doubt, from the angle of society's economic system, the numerous specific party principles and policies followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They are used to the "leftist" practices of the past, asserting that letting some people get rich before others means pursuing capitalism and creating differences. In fact, they confuse equality with absolute egalitarianism. There are no natural



links between the two. Stalin said: "No matter whether in the new socialist stage or in the communist stage, people's tastes and needs are not, and cannot be, the same in quality or quantity, and everybody is equal in this respect. This is the Marxist concept of equality." (Ibid., p 335) This also tells us that equality, in the eyes of the proletariat, is not only an embodiment of class equality but, moreover, it is of a different nature and, therefore, it is a concrete equality with differences. In a class society, the class nature of equality finds expression in a concentrated way in class differences and reflects the antithesis of the fundamental interests of the basic classes and, in a socialist society, since the difference between the basic classes which are sharply antagonistic to each other economically and politically has ceased to exist on the whole, the class nature of equality is mainly manifested in economic differences between different laboring classes and strata whose interests are identical under the same economic condition (the socialist economy). In our country, since in reality the development level of our productive forces is multifaceted, the relations of production are characterized by a comprehensive multilevel pattern with enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people and by collectives as the core and individual enterprises or individual combinations of the same or different trades and Sino-foreign joint ventures as the supplement. At present the development level of the productive forces is still low and labor remains a means to earn a living, and this determines that in handling the relationship between enterprises under different systems of ownership, we should not use unitary and egalitarian methods. The handling of the relationships of interests between people in the internal departments of enterprises cannot be absolutely identical. This is because socialist production is commodity production, distribution is carried out according to work, and laborers are equal in following the principle of distribution according to work. In other words, everybody is entitled to receive payment through participation in different types of labor. However, laborers work in economic units of different types and the labor they contribute varies from laborer to laborer in quality and quantity. Therefore, there are differences, or inequalities, in the manner of being the masters of the country and the form and quantity of their payment. The inequality in this respect is the outer expression of the objective content of equality with differences, rather than a negation of equality. The equality based on the identical basic interests of laborers and the differences in the distribution according to work in the course of the specific production carried out in the production systems of different types precisely constitute the specific contents of our country's proletarian concept of equality, with the two forming a dialectical unity.

However, in the past we blindly persisted in using the absolutely egalitarian practice of everybody eating from the same big pot to explain the relationship of equality between people in the socialist society. Consequently, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people for socialism was seriously dampened and the contradiction between society's production and the needs of the broad masses of the people became more acute. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has conscientiously summed up past experiences, positive and negative, set the strategic task of conducting reforms of various fronts of endeavor to ensure the shifting of the focus of work onto economic construction, and formulated the policy of encouraging some people and some areas to become prosperous before others.

Several years of practice have proved that our party's line, principles, and policies are correct and have won the support of the broad masses of the people. Socialist practice has enabled us to deepen our understanding of the Marxist concept of equality.

By acknowledging differences, we mean achieving equality through overcoming them. When it comes to equality, we acknowledge it is equality with differences. This is where the difference lies between dialectics and metaphysics on the question of the concept of equality.

#### Scientifically Understand the Proletarian Concept of Equality

Through the analysis of the two fundamental characteristics of the Marxist concept of equality, we can see that to foster a correct view of the Marxist concept of equality, it is necessary to wage a struggle against two tendencies, that is, the supraclass concept of equality and the absolutely egalitarian, vulgar concept of equality.

In connection with the two fundamental characteristics of the Marxist concept of equality, to correctly understand the concrete content of the proletarian concept of equality and to proceed to cherish, defend, improve, and develop it in practice, we must have a correct understanding of the two following questions:

First, the demand for equality is not antagonistic to the interests of the proletariat. It played an important role in the emancipation of the proletariat. This role will further expand and become more important along with the improved degree of emancipation of the proletariat. Engels said: As for equality, "this does not mean we have finished with the idea itself, ... which to this day still plays an important agitational role in the socialist movement of almost every country." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 142) the proletariat desires equality. Equality should not be set against the proletariat and socialism. What we want is proletarian equality. "The establishment of its scientific content will also determine its value for proletarian agitation" (Ibid.) and it will play an important role in promoting the proletariat's cause. Our aim in opposing supraclass equality and absolute egalitarianism is to establish the proletarian scientific concept of equality and to use it to encourage ourselves to fight for our own interests and the interests of mankind.

Second, the proletariat's concept of equality is identical to its historical mission. To sum up, the proletariat's historical mission is to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, to develop the productive forces, to eliminate all systems of exploitation, classes, and class differences, and to push society into communism. The completion of this historical mission is of a global nature in terms of scale and it will require a process in terms of time. The basic content of the proletarian concept of equality is elimination of classes, which will also require a process. It is the reflection of the objective content in which the proletariat has gradually completed in practice its own historical mission. Therefore, the basic content of proletarian equality is identical to the historical mission of the proletariat. This identity shows us that the proletariat's concept of

equality is both a scientific agitation for completing its own historical mission and the concrete reflection of that historical mission. The fundamental difference between the proletarian and bourgeois concepts of equality lies in the fact that, instead of using a supposed interpersonal harmony to conceal the source of inequalities in the world of man--private ownership--the proletariat regards abolition of private ownership as its own historical mission and the basic content of its concept of equality. The proletariat's historical mission is indispensable to proletarian equality. The gradual completion of the proletariat's historical mission is the content of proletarian equality, and the realization of proletarian equality will require a long process. As far as our country is concerned, in 1949 the party led the people in overthrowing the KMT rule and establishing new China. This enabled the entire working people to win equal rights politically. This equality is manifested in the fundamental change in the social status of the people, whereby they are now the masters of the country. Thanks to the development of social production, the completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in our country, and the elimination of the exploiting classes, the relationship of equality between different laboring classes has been enriched and the people's sense of being the masters of the country strengthened. The sharing of interests of the broad masses of the people on the basis of contribution according to work has once and for all denied the source that has brought inequalities to the world of man for several thousand years--private ownership. Of course, it must also be noted that for the people to be the masters of the country is itself a process of gradual improvement. Only when we give first consideration to the completion of the proletariat's historical mission can we constantly enrich and develop the proletarian concept of equality. On no account must we avoid the real, arduous struggle to pioneer a great cause and cherish illusions about so-called absolute equality. We must take note that only when the proletariat's historical mission is completed can there be a genuine proletarian equality without differences.

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EDUCATION OF CHILDREN SENT OUT OF TIBET REPORTED

OWO20608 Beijing XINHUA in English 0536 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Hangzhou, 2 May (XINHUA)--Laughter and Tibetan songs resounded through a Shaoxing school in Zhejiang province during the spring festival celebration while students and teachers were on holiday.

Following the songs, Xinhua reporters visited the home of one of the school's teachers, Fu Yunzhen. Although the weather was freezing cold, the apartment was warm and happy, and while listening to Tibetan music, Fu taught Tibetan students how to make "Jiaozi," a kind of dumpling stuffed with meat and vegetables.

"Since 1984, 99 Tibetan students have been studying at our school," Fu said, "and we often invite them to our homes during the holidays."

One Tibetan student said, "the teachers treat us like sons and daughters, and we don't feel lonely when we are with them."

Known as one of China's cultural centers, Shaoxing is one of 16 inland cities now training Tibetan children.

Since 1984, the Tibetan regional government has sent 2,500 primary school students to continue their secondary education inland, while improving the region's own educational system. The students sent inland to study will become engineers, technicians and government officials when they return to Tibet after their seven-year program.

According to a school official, "good, experienced teachers are chosen to teach the Tibetan children."

"The Tibetan children's cultural awareness is lower than local primary school graduates," a teacher in the program said, "and over two-thirds fail the secondary school entrance exam."

"To help these children catch up with local students," he added, "We design special teaching materials and tutor the students individually."

To broaden the Tibetan students' general knowledge the school offers lectures on history, geography, astronomy and calligraphy, and has special interest classes in photography, dance, football and knitting.

A Tibetan student described her mathematics teacher as being like a "magnet." "We all like to attend his classes and are intrigued by his simple, vivid explanations," she said.

Tibetan students studying inland receive room, board, clothing and spending money from the government. Many of the local students help Tibetan students with their studies, while the Tibetans teach local students traditional dances.

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ULANHU AND XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS ATTEND TIBETAN EXHIBITION

OW281118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1028 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--An exhibition featuring 1,000 displays and 300 color photos on Tibet opened today at Beijing's nationalities palace of culture.

The exhibition's opening ceremony drew an audience of 1,500 viewers, who enjoyed displays on Tibetan history, culture, scientific achievements, architecture and local art.

Displays include scale-model sculptures of a Tibetan house, a golden temple, the north Tibetan grasslands and Tibetans enjoying a traditional festival.

Party leaders Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan, Yang Jingren, and the party secretary of the Tibet autonomous region Wu Jinhua were present at this morning's opening.

The same exhibition, was displayed in Lhasa in 1985 to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, and was well-received by audiences.

"The exhibition features not only the exquisite and unsophisticated sides of Tibetan culture, but portrays the diligence and courage of the Tibetan people," an exhibition organizer said.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the cultural bureau of the Tibet autonomous region and Beijing's nationalities palace of culture.

An exhibition of traditional Tibetan art is now under way in P. R.

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PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES INSPECT TIANJIN DISTRICT

OW031432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Tianjin, 3 May (XINHUA)--When people's deputies inspected Tianjin's Nankai district, they found 32 recently-constructed nurseries, primary and secondary schools to be of substandard.

The deputies confronted last month's city council meeting, demanding to know why such poor quality buildings were built with state funds.

After their inspection, the deputies reported 27 buildings have leaks, poor lighting, improperly installed windows, leaning walls, inadequate ventilation, and poorly planned grounds.

"Some schools will require another large investment to be repaired, and some may not be ready to open for the new semester," one deputy said.

While criticizing construction company leaders, also at the meeting, one deputy said, "you are just interested in making money and have failed in your responsibility to future generations."

Tianjin's mayor, in response to the deputies' complaints, has ordered all construction companies involved to inspect the buildings and correct the problems immediately.

At the meeting, attended by mayor Li Ruihuan and over 100 municipal government and people's congress leaders, 40 deputies aired their views on 23 projects for city construction, environmental protection, industrial and agricultural production, and cultural and educational programs.

Of the 20 cases discussed at the meeting, nine were cleared up on the spot, and leaders opened discussions on five issues which will require more debate.

According to China's "organic law of local people's congresses and governments at all levels," "all government officials are subject to inquiry and investigation by people's deputies."

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POET SEES CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW POETRY

OW021708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--With over four million readers, Chinese new poetry is now facing a challenge in dealing with the Chinese classical styles and creative writing.

A leading Chinese poet Liue Zhanqiu told Xinhua before he leaves for a visit to Canada as a member of Chinese writers' delegation on May 6. [sentence as received]

Liu, 51, has been working in China's largest poetic journal "poetry" as an editor, and is now an assistant chief editor of the monthly with a circulation of more than 140,000.

"In recent years, China's free verse has experienced a prosperous situation," the editor said. Altogether 20 poetry periodicals or presses have been released and over 3,000 poetry societies founded, attracting hundreds of thousands of poetry fans.

Born in Wuhu, Anhui province, Liu had read "A Dream of the Red Mansion" when he was eight.

The upsurge of literary retrospection in 1978 inspired Liu Zhanqiu to a period of exuberant creativity, and he has published four poetic anthologies as "lyricism and reflection," "the joy of life," "untitled lyrics," "mankind, love and scenery," three prose collections and one of literary criticisms.

Classical poetry can provide new poets with ways of thinking and expressing. The poet, whose first poem appeared in the progressive youth magazine when he was 14, commented on the traditional writing.

Yet, Liu added, writing of poetry, which explores the human minds and life philosophies, is due to be challenging, and it needs various new ways in accordance with the change of life.

After graduation from the Harbin foreign language school in 1950s, Liu became a translator and a worker in a factory in Shenyang.

But he never stopped writing. In the late 1950s and early 1960s he produced some poems, fictions and literary criticisms. His favorite writers are Turgenev, Pushkin and Ba Jin.

According to him, poets should try to find better ways to write poems not only in form, but in content as well. In the 1980s, he said, the poems should reflect the new concepts of reform and China's opening to the world.

"There is a long way for China's new style poetry to enter the world," Liu said, "Yet, I am confident that the day will soon come."

/12624

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MORE URBAN PROFESSIONALS MOVE TO REMOTE AREAS

OW010348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--A large number of professionals are saying good-bye to the comfortable city life and going down to rural areas and remote regions to help the local economies.

According to a national personnel exchange meeting which opened in Haiyang County, Whandong Province, Wednesday, more than 100,000 people moved to work in a dozen remote provinces and regions, including the inner mongolia autonomous region, and rural industries last year.

But in the past, the opposite was the case.

A large number of professional people in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Jiangsu, Anhui and Hubei Provinces volunteered to go to poverty-stricken areas to provide technical guidance and help local governments train technicians. Anhui Province, the first to pioneer China's rural reforms, was reported to have organized ten personnel exchange meetings last year and 1,065 people with professional skills came to the aid of 22 less-developed counties, where they helped build 57 enterprises that have gone a long way to increase the incomes of local farmers.

China established a network to coordinate personnel exchanges a few years ago, and last year alone it helped the transfer of more than 125,000 skilled people.

Earlier this year, the State Science and Technology Commission issued new rules to provide favorable treatment to encourage technical personnel and researchers to aid poor areas by running enterprises or introducing technology.

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## BRIEFS

**WORK-STUDY PROGRAM LAUNCHED**--Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--For less than an hour, two afternoons a week, eight-year-old Xin Jing goes to work for her school threading a plastic tag through a suit case label. She and her classmates are proud to contribute to her education expenses and her school, which gives the pupils a small gift for their efforts, is grateful for the extra money. China's 92.8 million primary and middle school students earned 1.48 billion yuan working part-time last year. More than 270 schools each earned more than 300,000 yuan from the labor of their students, PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today. Liu Bin, vice-minister in charge of the state education commission, recently told a meeting that the school work program is important not only because it raises funds for education, it also helps the development of the children. For young Xin the work not only means a new toy once in a while but it means she's helped earn her free note books and field trips. Her classmates at the number ten sons and daughters or railway workers school in Beijing treat their work period as a fun time and an honor. Teachers and parents believe the menial tasks the students are asked to do are therapeutic and relaxing. Vice-minister Liu said teachers should teach students to love labor, treasure the fruits of labor and respect working people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 28 Apr 87 OW] /12624

**STORIES TURNED INTO TV SERIES**--Vuzhou, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese film artists will turn "Liao Zhai Zhi Yi" -- a most famous collection of classical short stories -- into a TV servies, Xinhua learned today. The collection, known abroad as the "strange tales from a Chinese studio", has 492 ghost and fairy stories that expose or satirize the feudal society and imperial examination or sing the praise of true love and friendship. Yu Yueting, director of the Fujian provincial TV station, said his station, together with the Nanchang film and television creation and research institute, will complete the shooting of the 60-part series over the next three to five years. Work will begin on four of the "Liao Zhai Zhi Yi" stories, he said, adding that each part will last about 50 minutes. All the tales in the collection were written by Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) scholar Pu Songling (1649-1715). [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 24 Apr 87 OW] /12624

**CRACKDOWN ON TAX EVASION**--Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--A recent circular from the supreme people's procuratorate has called for a crackdown on tax evasion. The circular urges local procuratorates to actively protect state interests against those, especially state and collective enterprises, which evade or refuse to pay taxes. According to tax officials, in recent years, tax evasion and attacks on tax collectors have been on the rise in many parts of the country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA In English 0657 GMT 25 Apr 87 OW] /12624

MILITARY VOLUME DRAFTED--Beijing, 2 April (XINHUA)--The work of writing and editing the draft of the military affairs volume of the series of books entitled "Contemporary China" has been completed. At today's meeting on the work of writing and editing the military affairs volume, Han Huaizhi, chief editor of the volume and PLA deputy chief of staff, said: the military affairs volume of "Contemporary China" describes the PLA's organizational system and the tremendous achievements it has made in developing its weapons and facilities and in strengthening its military training in the past 36 years since the founding of new China. It sings praises of our Army's magnificent achievements in fulfilling its military tasks in safeguarding the motherland and of the historical characters who have distinguished themselves on the military front; it gives the general rules and regulations for doing military work in peacetime. The completed draft has a total wordage of two million, and reference materials of 50 million words were compiled when the draft was written and edited. [By correspondents Zahng Dongwen and Sun Xiangyu] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0257 GMT 2 Apr 87 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/615



## VICE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK130208 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The provincial telephone conference on comprehensively improving social security was held on 12 March. Vice Governor Zuo Kun gave a speech in which he stressed: Doing a good job in comprehensively tackling public security problems is a basic guarantee for improving social security. It is necessary to thoroughly change the outdated ideas of merely grasping production and business and genuinely foster a new idea that comprehensively improving public security is a project involving all of society and an important strategic task of the whole party and all the people.

He said: Last year, the province as a whole made progress in regularly and systematically improving public security in an all-round manner and set norms to keep the work within proper bounds. The province's crime rate dropped to some extent. The public security and judicial departments cracked a number of major and influential cases in a timely manner and handled them strictly and promptly in public trials in line with the law. This move greatly frightened the criminals and boosted the enthusiasm of the people and the masses in struggling against the criminals. Furthermore, proceeding from the basic purpose of educating and rehabilitating the people, the public security and judicial departments adopted measures to provide living opportunities for those persons who had been rehabilitated through labor and been released after their imprisonment term and those who had been released from the reformatories. They did not politically discriminate against them. Instead, they trusted them in their work, gave them economic support by allowing them to enjoy equal pay for equal work, and cared for their livelihood. About 80 percent of them have been provided jobs.

At the end of his speech, Vice Governor Zuo Kun said: This year and next are the peak years of releasing those persons who have been sentenced to reform through labor and those who have been educated in reformatories. Making good arrangements for the placement of these persons is an important link for consolidating the achievements in rehabilitating them through labor, encouraging them to turn over into new leaves and preventing them from committing new crimes. We should do a good job in comprehensively improving the public security work with the greatest working enthusiasm, and better serve the building of the two civilizations.

At the conference, a total of 501 advanced units and 151 advanced individuals who scored achievements in comprehensively improving the province's public security were commended.

The telephone conference was presided over by Wang Julu, secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Commission.

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## LIAONING VICE GOVERNOR PUTS FORTH EDUCATIONAL TASKS

SK070844 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] On 5 March Vice Governor of the province Li Sheng delivered a speech at the provincial educational work conference entitled "Actively Spur the Transformation in the Educational Field, Strive To Upgrade Educational Quality."

In his speech, Lin Sheng stated: Various schools at all levels throughout the province should further straighten out their ideas in running their schools and regard as a basic task the work of training personnel who have lofty ideals, good morality, knowledge, and good health. They should enhance ideological and political work, pay attention to improving the political quality of students, and enhance their work of integrating the teaching work with the building of socialism and the practice of transformation in order to give more opportunities to students in touch with the society. The higher educational institutions should place the projects of social survey, production probation, and military training on their teaching plans. The qualification of senior middle school graduates should be appraised by the achievements scored in the technical and labor classes. The party committees and people's governments at all levels should refrain from only taking the high or low proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade as a yardstick in measuring the work done by the schools. Localities should operate their schools by bearing in mind the actual situation, and various schools should adequately readjust their specialized courses and their teaching materials in the specialized courses concerned in order to serve the province's program of economic construction.

Referring to the issue of popularizing the 9-year compulsory education, Lin Sheng stated: The province's plan for basically enforcing the 9-year compulsory education by 1995 is basically feasible. Localities should earnestly do a good job in making preparations in the fields of teacher training, funds, and school buildings for popularizing the 9-year compulsory education, and should bring the outflow of teachers under strict control. As to all qualified teachers who have gone out since 1 January 1984, the party committees and people's governments at all levels should be responsible for persuading them to return to their original posts.

In his speech, Lin Sheng stated: Efforts should be made to further improve the reform in the entrance examination system for primary school students

entering junior middle schools and gradually enforce the recommendation system for senior middle school graduates entering colleges and universities. All universities should further expand their enrollment quota to students who are guaranteed jobs after graduation and increase the number of students in the franchised training classes.

In his speech, Lin Sheng also stressed: Various schools should develop the spirit of waging arduous struggle, uphold the principle of running schools through thrift and hard work, and conduct the work-study program.

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CSO: 4005/620

## JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 5 MARCH

SK070830 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened at the assembly hall of the provincial guesthouse on the morning of 5 March. The session was held under the new situation of adhering to the four cardinal principles, persistently conducting reform, opening to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy, and striving to realize the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A total of 508 people's deputies from all fronts of the province will fully exercise democratic rights in reviewing the situation of implementing the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development; summing up the 1986 work; studying and working out fighting goals for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the major tasks for 1987; and mobilizing the people of all nationalities throughout the province to be of one heart and one mind, work hard, and unite as one to fight for accelerating the province's two civilizations, successfully fulfilling all tasks for this year, and comprehensively realizing the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Executive chairmen of the session were listed as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Wang Jiren, Wang Zhongyu, Renqinzhamusu, Cheng Shengsan, Liu Cikai, Zhu Jinghang, We Duo, Yu Ruihuang, Zhao Xiu, Gao Di, Xu Yuanchun, Cui Lin, Dong Su, and Huo Mingguang.

Seated on the rostrum were leading comrades of the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Daren, Gao Zezhan, Liu Jingzhi, Zang Shiyong, Xiao Chun, Liu Yunzhao, Li Yaquan, Hui Liangyu, Wang Jiping, Li Shuren, Chen Hong, Feng Yingkui, (Jiang Zhuo), Gao Wen, Liu Shulin, Wang Jinshan, Zhang Fengqi, Zhang Dexin, Guan Mengjue, He Yunqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, and Cai Qiyun; Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Also seated on the rostrum were former provincial-level veteran leaders, including Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Kaijing, Mu Lin, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Yang Zhantao, Wang Guanchao, Che Minqiao, and (Yue Lin).

Executive Chairman Zhao Xiu presided over the opening ceremony of the session. The session opened at 0830 amid the magnificent national anthem.

[Begin recording] [Shao Xiu] Fellow deputies: This morning's plenary session has opened. Now we are going to invite Governor Gao Dezhan to deliver a work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Government. [applause]

[Gao Dezhan] Fellow deputies: On behalf of the provincial People's Government, I am going to submit a report on Jilin Province's Seventh 5-Year Plan to the session for examination and discussion.

The work of working out the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development started in 1983. In line with the guidelines of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan adopted at the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the requirements for the State Seventh 5-Year Plan, and through extensively soliciting opinions from all fronts, we worked out a draft provincial Seventh 5-Year Plan and submitted it to relevant state departments on many occasions. The province also held a work meeting on Seventh 5-Year Plan in September 1986 to supplement and revise the draft plan. It was also discussed at the recent Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial Party Committee. [end recording]

Governor Gao Dezhan delivered a report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan to the session entitled "Adhere to the four Cardinal Principles, Persistently Conduct Reform and Open the Country to the Outside World, and Make Efforts To Realize the Province's Seventh 5-Year Plan." The report includes four parts: First, the successful realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the 1986 plan created favorable conditions and laid a good foundation for implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan; Second, the guiding ideology and major tasks for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development; Third, persistently conduct reform, open to the outside world, and enliven the domestic economy to ensure the smooth progress of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; and fourth, the overall fulfillment of all plans for 1987 is the key to successfully realizing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [sentence as heard]

Members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the session as observers. Also attending the session as observers were principal responsible comrades of the provincial-level commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus, and of trade union, CYL, and women's organizations; and nonvoting delegates from cities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture, counties, and districts.

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## JILIN OFFICIALS ADDRESS DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE CONGRESS

SK271147 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] The Jilin provincial branch of the China Democratic League held its congress in Changchun City from 23 to 26 February. During the congress, the delegates summed up the work done over the past year on the basis of earnestly studying and implementing the spirit of the national congress of the China Democratic League and made work arrangements for 1987, thus further defining the tasks undertaken by the democratic parties during the new historical period. They also urged that efforts be made to continuously uphold the principle of engaging in long-term coexistence, mutually conducting supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe; and to serve the program of building the two socialist civilizations by holding high the patriotic banner, regarding as a general target the task of reunifying the motherland and making China prosperous, uniting as one, and bringing the strong point into full play.

During the congress, Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, attended and delivered a speech to extend congratulations on behalf of the Provincial Party Committee.

In his speech, he fully acknowledged the gratifying achievements scored by the provincial democratic league since the third congress is taking part in the discussions and consultations on major state and local affairs, promoting the reunification of the motherland, giving intellectual support to the border areas, and rendering advisory services.

Referring to the current struggle against bourgeois liberalism by upholding the four cardinal principles. Comrade Wang Zhongyu stated: The struggle will not involve the democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, and intellectuals. However, we will inform in a timely manner the democratic parties and nonparty friends about the situation in the struggle and solicit their opinions and suggestions concerning the struggle.

In his speech, he urged the delegates to further bring the league's strong point into full play on the premise of upholding the four cardinal principles and to make new achievements in developing various undertakings in the province, particularly in developing cultural and educational undertakings.

During the congress, Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and chairman of the Provincial Committee of the league, delivered an opening speech. (Zhao Ruyi), Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the league and vice chairman of the Provincial Committee of the league, delivered a closing speech.

On the afternoon of 26 February, the Eighth Plenary Session of the Seventh Provincial Committee of the league elected (Mu Zhonghun) and (Zheng Guodong) addition vice chairmen of the provincial League Committee and (He Shanzhou), (Guan Shoushen), and (Yang Xianmin) additional advisers to the provincial democratic league.

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## JILIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON CONSOLIDATING PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK300216 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] JILIN RIBAO on 29 March carried a commentator's article entitled "Strengthen Grass-Roots Party Organizations and Consolidate and Develop Party Rectification Achievements."

The article states: Party rectification at the village level by and large has been completed throughout the province, and the tasks for it have been fulfilled. However, we should remain clear-headed to understand that the several months of party rectification can help solve only major problems but not all problems; still less can it solve problems once and for all. Party committees at all levels, in particular county and township party committees, and village party branches should now begin consolidating and developing party rectification achievements. A great amount of work remains to be done in consolidating and developing party rectification achievements, but the fundamental one is to strengthen the day-to-day work of grass-roots party organizations. In view of the problems arising in this village-level party rectification, we should concentrate efforts on the following:

First, we should continue to pay attention to the improvement of the leading bodies of party branches and help them grasp party building. County, township, and town party committees should train their party branch secretaries and members in rotation and in a planned manner with the subject that the party should take charge of party affairs, so that they will truly understand its importance, and learn to master the skills to strengthen grass-roots party organizations.

Second, we should continue the education of party members. Party members should be intensively educated with lofty ideals, the purpose of the party, the four cardinal principles, the requirements of party members, and the party's various rural principles and policies so that they will improve their competence and play their exemplary role. We should make the education a strict system.

Third, we should improve and carry out persistently the party's system of meetings on democratic life, conduct earnest criticism and self-criticism, and correct unhealthy trends within the party in a timely manner so that the meetings of democratic life will become an effective method for party

members--party-member cadres in particular--to exercise supervision within the party.

Fourth, we should strengthen leadership at every level over the work of grass-roots party organizations. Party committees at all levels, in particular those at the county and township levels, should solve party-related problems, such as those in guiding ideology, work styles, and work methods successfully and in a timely manner.

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CSO: 4005/620

## HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING HELD

SK100457 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] The preparatory meeting for the fifth session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon. It was announced at the meeting that the fifth session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress will open tomorrow.

Li Jianbai, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. A total of 893 deputies from all localities throughout the province adopted the namelists of the presidium and the secretary general for the forthcoming people's congress by a show of hands. They also adopted the agenda of the fifth session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, a namelist of the budget examination committee, and a namelist of the motions examination committee of the congress session.

Li Jianbai gave a speech at the meeting. He said: The time for holding this year's congress session is earlier than past years. Holding the congress session earlier than scheduled is conducive to genuinely displaying the role of the deputies and manifesting their power to decide on the province's major affairs such as political and economic affairs. This will help some peasant deputies solve the contradictions between attending the congress session and carrying out spring farming. This will also provide favorable conditions for cities and countries to hold their people's congresses and enable them to carry out their work on their own initiative.

Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun (female), Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

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## BRIEFS

**LIAONING CONGRESS HOLDS MEETING**--This morning, the sixth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting. Xie Huangtian, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over today's meeting. At the meeting, Wang Cuangzhong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress; Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, made a work report of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court; and Hu Qicheng, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, made a work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate. The meeting also examined and adopted the election methods of the sixth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. The executive chairmen of the session were Xie Huangtian; Lou Erkang; Feng Yousong; (Kang Jihui), Man nationality; Li Shengtuo; (Yu Kaifu); (Si Qin), Monggol nationality; (Jiang Bo); (Qin Youren); (Qi Kaiyan); Huang Chuiliu; Zhou Lin, Hui nationality; (Zhu Qidan); (Tang Hua), female; (Jia Xingrong), female; and (Zhang Yunmin). Attending the meeting as observers were Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and all vice chairmen and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee that participated in the sixth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Mar 87 SK] /12913

**2D PLENUM HELD**--The Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held the second plenary session at the assembly hall of the provincial guesthouse on the afternoon of 5 March. The session heard a report on the Jilin Provincial draft plan for national economic and social development in 1987 delivered by Li Decheng, chairman of the provincial planning and economic commission; and a report on 1986 final accounts and the 1987 draft budget delivered by (Ying Xueping), director of the provincial financial department. Entrusted by the provincial government, Li Decheng first reported to the session on the situation in implementing the 1986 plan for national economic and social development and the situation in arranging the 1987 economic and social development plan. Entrusted by the provincial government, (Ying Xueping) delivered a report to the session on 1986 final accounts and the 1987 draft budget. Members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee attended the session as observers. Executive chairmen of the session were Zhao Xiu, Huo Mingguang, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Yu Ruihuang, Zhu Jinghang, Xu Yuancun, Wang Li, (Tao Longhao), (Liu Chunren), (Zhi Zuowen), and (Li Ruilin). Huo Mingguang presided over the session.



[Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Mar 87 SK] /12913

HEILONGJIANG PREPARATORY GROUP--The preparatory group for the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party was established in Harbin yesterday. Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the inaugural meeting. He said: The establishment of the preparatory group for the provincial committee of Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party is a major event in the political life of our province. It enables the big family of our province's patriotic united front to have a new comrade-in-arms, and provides an important force to rely on in our efforts to more successfully fulfill the party's general task during the new period and to develop Heilongjiang. It is hoped that you will carry forward the fine traditions and work styles of the peasants and workers democratic party, and contribute your efforts to building the two civilizations and developing Heilongjiang. Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, a responsible person of the United Front Work Department of the provincial Party Committee, and representatives from various democratic parties of our province also gave congratulatory speeches at the meeting. (Jiang Chunsong), deputy director of the organization department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, made a special trip here to extend congratulations. He also spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Mar 87 SK] /12913

SUPPLEMENTARY DEPUTIES ANNOUNCED--The 26th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress heard the "report" submitted by the Credentials Committee concerning the current status of deputies and the qualification examination of the 10 supplementary deputies to the 6th provincial People's Congress. The namelist of these supplementary deputies is as follows: Li Shoushan [2621 1108 1472] from Qiqihar City, Li Wenbin [2621 2429 2430] and Li Xueqian [2621 1331 6197] from Shuangyashan City, Li Fujing [2621 6855 4397] from Fujin County, Du Xianzhong [2629 7359 1813] from Linkou County, Li Zhongqi [2621 0112 0796] from Hailun County, Han Xuchun [7281 2485 2504] from Jagdaqi District, Lang Tingkai [6745 1694 0418] from Songling District, Wang Chunhai [3769 2504 3189] from Xunke County, and Shao Zhao [6730 2507] from a PLA unit. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 87 p 1 SK] /12913

CSO: 4005/620

## QINGHAI MEETING DECIDES ON EDUCATION WORK TASKS

HK130523 Xinjiang Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The provincial education work conference which concluded on 11 April decided that the education front must tackle two major tasks this year: 1) Uphold socialist orientation in running schools and launch in depth the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. 2) Continue to carry out reforms in the education field and improve the quality of education.

The conference, which opened on 7 April, held that carrying out education in upholding the four cardinal principles on the education front is not just a major task at present but is also a long-term task for the future. The focus is launching the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is on the tertiary education institutes. The main thing is to conduct positive education. The most important question in this struggle is to step up political theory studies and ideological and political work.

The meeting held that the focus in primary education in the province this year is to perfect and improve education in the primary schools, to lay the foundation for speeding up the training of large numbers of primary and secondary-grade talented people.

The meeting held that this year the province will continue to organize lecture groups composed of personnel transferred from the provincial organs and university students about to graduate. These will be sent to teach in the rural and pastoral areas. Teacher training should be launched in kindergartens primary and secondary schools, secondary technical schools, and adult education colleges. The province should complete the task of transferring 1,000 teachers of non-governmental schools.

Chen Yunfeng, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee, and Bainma Dandzin, vice governor, spoke at the meeting.

On 11 April, the provincial government presented a certificate to Huangzhou County for introducing universal primary education. By now, areas with one-third of the province's population have introduced universal primary education.

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CSO: 4005/619

## XINJIANG URGES EDUCATION IN NATIONALITY SOLIDARITY

## Activities Set For May

HK200327 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The Regional Party Committee and People's Government issued a circular on 18 April on launching a month of education in nationality solidarity. This will be the fifth year such activities have been held. The activities, which will be held in May, must have as their basic guiding ideas the CPC Central Committee's important instructions on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, the CPC Central Committee Resolution on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization, and the Regional Party Committee's decision on implementing this resolution. These activities must be grasped as a major content of strengthening nationality unity and building socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to further consolidate and develop the region's political situation of stability and unity and ensure the smooth progress of reforms, opening up, and economic construction.

The circular makes the following specific demands:

1. Seriously organize the cadres and masses of all nationalities to study in deputy Marxist nationality theory and the party's nationality policies. They must grasp the basic Marxist viewpoint on the nationality issue, firmly embrace the Marxist view of nationality, and enhance consciousness in implementing the party's nationality policy and promoting nationality solidarity.

In carrying out the nationality solidarity education month activities this year, it is necessary, in connection with the state of people's thinking, to conduct propaganda and education in upholding the four cardinal principles, to ensure that people will fully realize that CPC leadership and the socialist road constitute the fundamental guarantee for the solidarity and unity of the people of all nationalities and for their prosperity and development.

We must consciously oppose intense national chauvinism, rather intense Han chauvinism, and also oppose local nationalism. We should commend those who have done things beneficial for nationality solidarity, and criticize and educate people who have done things that run counter to nationality unity. The cadres of all nationalities, especially leading cadres, must set an

example and firmly embrace the viewpoint of serving the people of all nationalities. They should be models in carrying out the party's nationality policy and upholding nationality solidarity.

2. Building model units in nationality solidarity is an important aspect of the nationality solidarity drive. All prefectures, cities, counties, factories, schools, organs, hospitals, farms, and villages must launch an extensive drive to build model units in nationality solidarity.

3. Step up propaganda in strengthening nationality solidarity. The press, publications, radio, television and so on must organize special columns and programs, write special scripts, and hold special lectures to publicize Marxist nationality theory and the party's nationality policies, together with advanced typical examples of nationality solidarity.

4. In connection with local reality, continue to promote effective and simple mass self-education activities. All units, especially school classes, should promote various kinds of nationality get-togethers and literature and art performances exhibitions of paintings and photographs, blackboard bulletin contests, and so on, focusing on nationality solidarity. We should take steps to further firm up the mutual learning of spoken and written minority-nationality languages. The leading organs at all levels should take the lead in this respect. Window and service trades should strive to do still better than others in the mutual learning of languages.

In short, we should make the fifth nationality solidarity education month a varied and lively affair.

5. Continue to do good and practical deeds for the people of all nationalities. While stepping up education in nationality solidarity, all areas and departments must, in connection with their own reality, help the minority nationalities to develop the economy, extricate themselves from poverty and get rich, improve their cultural and scientific standards, improve hygiene, and boost living standards.

The production and construction corps, the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang, the People's Armed Police, and the central enterprises in the region must also continue to make new contributions to nationality solidarity.

6. Strengthen leadership over the nationality solidarity education month activities and do a good job in making arrangements for the activities.

#### Circular Postpones Policy Study

HK081305 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpts] On 31 March, the Propaganda Department of the autonomous Regional Party Committee issued a circular, putting forward its views on arrangements made for organizing our region's cadres at all levels to study the two books, namely, "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization," and "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics."

The circular said: This year's political and theoretical studies to be conducted for our region's cadres at all levels will use the two books as their basic teaching material. The first book, "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization," was jointly compiled by the research office under the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the party literature research center under the CPC Central Committee. The second one is the revised and enlarged edition of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's book "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics," which was compiled by the party literature research center under the CPC Central Committee. During the second quarter of this year, we should organize our cadres to concentrate on the study of the two books. After the second quarter, we should organize our cadres to regularly study the two books.

The circular said: Organizing our cadres to concentrate on the study of the two books must be combined with organizing our cadres to study relevant important works by Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong.

The circular said: The study of the book "Marxist Theory of Nationalities and the Party's Policy Toward Nationalities" among our region's cadres at all levels is postponed until July this year. This study should also be integrated with the study of the two books for the purpose of correctly and comprehensively grasping the Marxist theory of nationalities and the party's policy toward nationalities, of strengthening the unity of all nationalities, and of successfully promoting the building of the two civilizations in our region.

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CSO: 4005/619

## BRIEFS

EXPLOSION CASE CONVICTION, DEATH-Hong Kong, 15 April (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)-- According to a report from Xian, Wan Xiuping, convicted in an explosion case, was executed yesterday in Xian. Due to a marital dispute, Wan detonated hand grenades in a public place and injured many innocent people. She was sentenced to death for this criminal action. On 13 March, Wan Xiuping detonated two hand grenades at the Jinjiang Restaurant near Xian railway station. A total of 18 customers and waiters were injured in the explosion. A couple from New Zealand were also injured sitting at the same table with the culprit. Wan Xiuping was also wounded in the incident and receive medical treatment in custody. She filed an appeal against the death sentence and the deprivation of her political rights, but the appeal was rejected by the Higher People's Court in Shaanxi Province. Wan was a peasant from Nanzheng County, Shaanxi Province. k After being married to a soldier in December 1984, she was on bad terms with her husband, who later applied for divorce. This irritated Wan, and she took the hand grenades to Xian to create an explosion to vent her anger. [Report: "Wan Xiuping, Culprit in the Xian Hand Grenade Explosion Case, has been executed"] [Text] [Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1157 GMT 15 Apr 87 HK] /12913

CSO: 4005/619



MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE RESERVE TRAINING BEING 'REGULARIZED'

OW260924 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0223 GMT 25 Apr 87

[By reporter Qi Hanxiao]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--This reporter has been told by the department concerned that the training of China's air force reservists is becoming more regularized each day, producing a greater reserve of specialized technicians.

At present, the Air Force reservists' training covers more than 20 specialties -- including aircraft maintenance, radar, surface-to-air missiles, antiaircraft guns, and chemical defense. The reservists have generally reached a certain skill level. In time of war, they can become combat-ready soon after a short period of intensive training.

The addition of a number of newly-completed training bases has made the reservists training more regularized and yielded much better results. The reporter visited a base for training air force reserve mechanics in eastern Hebei. On the base, there are aircraft parking areas, training aircraft, and specialized teaching equipment and facilities for trainees to learn both theory and operations. The PLA's first airborne reservists training center was recently inaugurated in central China. It has graduated its first group of trainees. The Xi'an antiaircraft artillery reserve division has recently been incorporated into the Air Force. Its weapons, equipment, and training grounds are roughly the same as those of a regular antiaircraft artillery division. It can train antiaircraft artillery reservists on a regular basis.

The Air Force has designated a number of localities as bases for specialized reservists to facilitate peacetime recall and wartime mobilization. It recruits specialized personnel according to its needs and does a good job in registering their specialties when discharging them. One-third of the new recruits in 1986 were from those reservists' bases.

/12624

CSO: 4005/600

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN AIR FORCE RADAR COLLEGE

OW291301 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The Air Force Radar College has geared its educational policy to training qualified personnel for national defense purpose. Since 1972, tens of thousands of graduates from this academy have accepted their assignments without complaint, and half of them even volunteered to work in border regions, the mountains, and islands. Some 1,500 of those graduates have been awarded for their marked achievements. The Air Force Radar College is an engineering college for training technical officers in radar command. The college, taking into consideration the characteristics of radar troops, has centered its educational policy around the idea of training its students to commit themselves to serving radar troops and to willingly serving in border regions, in locations with the hardest conditions, and in places where the motherland needs them most. While educating the students, the academy also answers questions and solves students' problems concerning ideological matters, and confidently publicizes Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, in the course of educational reform, it has formulated a set of comprehensive experiences in teaching and training. The following is a recorded speech by Jie Yongfu, director of the Political Department of the Air Force Radar College.

[Begin recording] The purpose of our schools is to train qualified personnel. Its basic task is to train successors of the socialist cause, who will become the mainstream of our troops 10 or 20 years later. Our national outlook in the future will depend on whether they uphold the four cardinal principles and adhere to the party line, principles, and basic policies. For this reason, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee we have made the four cardinal principles and the party's line required courses for the students.

The party committee of the college decides the school's guiding principles for training objectives on the basis of actual needs of radar troops. The formulation of these training objectives is then based on an overall summation of a survey of the radar troops, a study of students' ideological progress, and other specific studies. As soon as the students are enrolled, we begin to imbue them with a major idea of devoting themselves to the cause of national defense with the following contents:

1. People's army education -- to imbue them with the idea of devoting themselves to the cause of national defense;

2. Education in the status and role of radar troops--to make them love the radar profession, that is, to make them love their own profession;

3. Education to teach them how to become outstanding students and later qualified officers--that is, to help them realize their political and professional ideals through actual deeds.

Through this kind of education, our students can basically meet the requirements set in our training objectives. [end recording]

/12624

CSO: 4005/600

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**FIRST NAVIGABLE TRAINING WARSHIP**--Shanghai, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--A training ship for naval recruits, China's first to be fully navigable on the high seas, was handed over to the navy here yesterday. Named after Zheng He (1371-1435), a famous ancient Chinese navigator, the ship is equipped with a power plant of the latest design, and boasts automatic navigation and communication systems. The warship, which was built in 16 months, can accommodate 200 trainees and 30 instructors at a time and was designed by Shanghai's China State Shipbuilding Corporation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 28 Apr 87 OW] /12624

**MILITARY HOSPITALS SERVE CIVILIANS**--Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--China's military hospitals treated 14 million civilian outpatients and 800,000 inpatients over the past three years, easing the burden on local medical facilities, today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported. Military hospitals started treating civilian patients in 1983 in a bid to ease the shortage of doctors and beds in non-military medical facilities. For every 1,000 people there are only 2.3 beds and 1.4 doctors in China. In some cases this has led to long delays in obtaining medical treatment. With an increased patient load military medical workers improved their medical techniques, said the newspaper report. From 1978 to 1983, military hospitals received 288 first and second class awards for medical research. Last year they received 108 awards. Opening to civilian patients generates more revenue for military hospitals which helps reduce the state defence expenses, said the DAILY. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 28 Apr 87 OW] /12624

**BUILDING OF SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION**--An on-the-spot meeting held by the PLA Navy to exchange experiences on joint military-civilian building of spiritual civilization ended yesterday in Xiamen City. The meeting urged the military and civilians to consolidate, diversify, and upgrade the scope, program, and quality of the building of spiritual civilization; and gradually expand, regularize, and systematize this work. During the meeting, Tong Guorong, director of the Political Department of the Navy, gave a report that summed up the Navy's part in the joint building of spiritual civilization in recent years. He also outlined future tasks for the Navy in building spiritual civilization. The meeting discussed and revised the Navy's provisional regulations on the joint military-civilian building of socialist spiritual civilization. Navy advanced units and individuals were cited at the meeting for their contributions to the activity. Zuo Erjun, mayor of Xiamen City, briefed the participants on the building of the special economic zone. [Text] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 87 OW] /12624

KMT LIBERAL DISCUSSES TAIWAN'S DOMESTIC POLITICS

Hong Kong PAI HSING [THE PEOPLE] in Chinese No 138, 16 Feb 87 pp 34-37

[Interview with Chian Yu-hsin [4675 0642 2450] by Tobari Hideo [2073 1728 2639 1133], young KMT reformist: "An Interview with Mr Chian Yu-hsin, a young KMT reformer; Break Through Political Bottleneck and Stride Toward A New Career"]

[Excerpts] Tobari: During the coverage of Taiwan's election, I noticed a drastic change: some KMT candidates actually rebuked the KMT in public without hesitation, which had never happened before. As I understand, Mr Jian, you are a typical representative of these people. I am very interested in these people, so I am anxious to learn more about the situation in this regard.

Chian: Taiwan's election has two levels: one is Taiwan's provincial, or rural, election; the other, Taipei's city election which is more advanced. Because Taipei is basically an international city, its election is at a much higher level than the provincial election and is 5 to 10 years more advanced.

Frankly, the KMT is currently under great pressure in Taipei City. First, our developments in all fields, including political, economic, and social structures, have all reached a bottleneck which we are now trying to break through. The economic bottleneck is very serious. The political bottleneck consists of three aspects. First, the group of people that moved from the mainland to Taiwan when the KMT retreated are highly educated and qualified but they have aged over the years and begun to drift away from reality. The KMT's performance in Taiwan has been not bad in the past 30 years. In spite of all the criticism, Taiwan in general still is a stable society. Taiwan's national education has been very successful in the past 30 years, and the educational levels of its elementary and middle schools and colleges are all fairly high. The success in education is a strong point, but to the ruling party, it is also a threat because the number of discontented people increases as the people's educational level is raised.

Tobari: Is this not a sign of progress?

Chian: Yes, it is. As dissatisfaction escalates, the sense of involvement will grow stronger. Besides, the KMT has reached a stage where old members are ready to retire but young ones are not ready to take over. A group of



senior KMT members are very conservative, but being conservative cannot help them cope with situations in the future. Hence the idea of reform within the KMT. Everybody feels that progress can be even faster. Especially today, our concepts cannot be too far from world trends because many foreigners come to Taiwan and many Taiwan people also go abroad; therefore, everybody is discontented with reality and demands changes. First of all, the staff should be changed because it is necessary to replace those who are getting too old. Second, policies should be changed because when the staff changes, policies will also change. Third, the whole system should be changed.

Tobari: In your opinion, what is the orientation for political changes?

Chian: I am all for the reform. I think the orientation of the six-point reform measure set forth by Chairman Chiang is very correct. I also admire him for undertaking such a cause during his final years. I think he is really terrific. Our past slogan was "counterattack the mainland and unify China," but it is very clear that no matter who unifies China, it cannot be done in the near future. To Chinese, it is a wonderful thing that Chairman Chiang can make a political breakthrough at a time like this. There has never been more than one party in power in Chinese history. If today we want to practice multi-party politics among 1 billion Chinese, we probably would create great disorder, but we would not be afraid to do so in Taiwan where there are only about 20 million people. I also think Chairman Chiang had a vision when he made this decision. He considered his place in history. Because, if he succeeds, he will have a place in Chinese history in the chapter of the history of world democratic development. If he really hands over his power, he will be very broad-minded. As for the pace of our progress, I think our current speed is not really slow for the announcement on lifting the ban on the formation of political parties was made only 6 months ago. Changes involve risks in all countries because there are always conservative forces and feedback in the process of changes. How to make everybody accept such changes, therefore, remains a question of political art. The current situation is not bad.

Tobari: Are there many KMT members opposing such changes?

Chian: Those opposing are mostly senior members, and most young people want changes. I think all young people in the world want changes, because they will have no chance if there is no change.

Tobari: As you just said, President Chiang has proposed reform which now faces great resistance from conservatives. Then, will Taiwan backtrack 100 years after President Chiang is gone?

Chian: In my opinion, it is unlikely. Because, although many people still believe in monopoly by one party, if you take a look at the current Central KMT Standing Committee and all high-ranking officials, you will find out that most of them have received western education and have very high qualifications, that some have received PhD's, that most are liberals, and that few are conservatives. If the current situation remains unchanged for



another period, the crisis will soon be over. Our only hope now is that President Chiang's health will improve so that he can stay in office a little longer. This will benefit Taiwan in important, long-term matters.

Tobari: How long will it take to fully implement the two reform measures concerning the abolishment of martial law and the lift of the ban on the formation of political party?

Chian: I think it will be no later than April 1987 because our Legislative Yuan will soon pass the national security law. After the martial law is abolished, part of it still needs to be preserved. Once the law on the formation of people's organizations is passed, there will be no major problems. After the law is passed, the president will make an official announcement within 10 to 14 days. I am very optimistic about this.

Tobari: If the KMT really lifts the ban on the formation of political parties and abolishes martial law, will it continue the line of political reform?

Chian: I think once the congress begin its new session on 1 February 1987, there will be no turning back on the line of political reform. Why? Because, the KMT has problems both on the inside and outside. Outside problems come from the opposition party. Many people read the newspaper and said this time the opposition party gained only 12 seats, or 13 seats counting Fei Xiping [6, 16 1585 1627]. However, you should know that 13 seats probably mean nothing in the United States or Japan, but they make a world of difference in Taiwan. The power of 13 seats may far surpass that of 130 seats in Japan. If you pay attention to Taiwan's newspapers after February, you will find out that the space occupied by these 13 people in newspapers will not be smaller than that by 300-some KMT members. They have enormous power. They can play a new trick every day and take turns in doing so.

Tobari: They probably do not mean to cause trouble for the KMT. They do it also for the sake of national interests, don't they?

Chian: They say of course everything is for the nation's future. The fact remains that non-party personages always pick on the KMT. This practice I am afraid would not do any good to the state.

Tobari: Are you saying that the opposition is very powerful although it only has 13 seats?

Chian: Of course. Each year we have 8 days for general inquiries. Those 13 people can use up 2 days by taking turns in addressing inquiries and leave only 6 days for us to discuss official business. Due to limited time, we have to compromise on many occasions. We have to hurry in order to pass bills. This shows how powerful they can be. Moreover, the KMT authorities have urged some of our legislative officials not to talk too much in the hope that bills can be passed faster. Therefore, party members now have fewer chances to speak; otherwise, there will not be enough time for the political party to operate. The biggest difference between our national congress and Japan's is that we have to discuss everything in the Legislative Yuan.

Tobari: You said the results of this election placed great pressure on the KMT. Could you explain in concrete terms where the pressure is?

Chian: If we want to know who won in this election, westerners would say the KMT did. But as far as the KMT itself is concerned, it lost on a small scale because the number of the opposition party has increased. This small loss can create enormous pressure. Last election in 1983, the KMT won a complete victory, but this time, non-party personages won a few seats. In political sense, the KMT feels the pressure because the number of the opposition has increased. Besides, the members of the opposition party that won in this election all have high qualifications which creates more pressure for the ruling party. I think if this pressure continues to grow, it will be too much for the KMT to handle. Therefore, the power of the opposition party is much bigger than the figure.

Tobari: The general estimate is that the Democratic Progress Party won nearly three times as many seats as it did before, but compared to the KMT's 300-plus seats, it is too weak and cannot make any difference.

Chian: No! No! No! If you have the chance to come to Taiwan again in February and March, I will let you take a look at the national congress and then you will understand. The KMT is said to have over 300 seats, but only 100-plus can actually work and the rest are too old to even show up.

Tobari: How can they not show up?

Chian: They are not well, so they cannot come. If they all showed up, the situation would not have been the same.

Tobari: They really do not attend the discussions? I am surprised!

Chian: We can start our meeting when we have 126 people signed in. There are only about 180 people who really attend the meeting on a regular basis. Others only show up once in a while because they are too old. You see, the 13 members of the opposition party are up against 100-some, not 300-plus, KMT members. Secondly, many KMT candidates were elected from rural areas and are influenced by local factions and the relations of local interests; therefore, they spend a lot of time on local interests. Ordinary people demand more on the KMT members than non-party personages, and many local meetings and banquets demand that the KMT send people to attend. They also make many other demands, keeping the KMT constantly on the run. This is one of the reasons why sometimes non-party personages seem very powerful in the Legislative Yuan. Sometimes it is hard to believe that the 13 people can be so powerful. The reason is that the KMT is bogged down by too many local issues.

Tobari: What is the average age of those members of the Legislative Yuan who came from mainland China?

Chian: Eighty one.

Tobari: This problem will be worse after 1 or 2 years. What is the solution?

Chian: One of the six topics brought up for discussion by Chairman Chiang Chingkuo is aimed at this problem. We have really too many legislators. Taiwan has only 20 million people, why does it need so many legislators? Can those 100-some legislators represent the whole China?

Tobari: I know the KMT government has begun to study this issue. Then, Mr Chian, what do you think is the proper way to handle this issue?

Chian: As of today, there is no concrete solution. Different plans have been brought up, but none is satisfactory. Therefore, I cannot answer this question either. When we write a card, we usually write the word Taiwan bigger than ROC. This is actually an adaption,

Tobari: This is an extremely important issue that needs to be solved immediately, isn't it?

Chian: If the reform succeeds, Taiwan will progress very fast. At present, Taiwan can hardly make any move because its four limbs are almost all tied up.

Tobari: Let us change our subject. Mr. Chian, how do you analyze the result of this election? What do you think about the first 2-party election in Chinese history and the fact that the new party won around 25 percent of all votes.

Chian: I think although a new party joined this election, a 2-party election had existed long before that. Only in the past all opposition were called non-party personages instead of new parties. Ever since the Zhongli incident, a clear line has been drawn between non-party personages and the KMT. The group of non-party personages has existed for about 10 years. The only difference now is that after 20 years of painful struggle they have gradually become a political party with a specific name. This election has been their most mature political operation. Of course, they are mature not because they have formed a new political party but because they have accumulated much experience over the years. These experiences played a concrete role in this election. In my opinion, whether or not they formed the new party, the result of the election would have been the same. If there were no such term as the "Democratic Progress Party," the situation would still have been more or less the same. In other words, the KMT would still have had nearly 70 percent of the votes and they less than 30 percent. Therefore, it is wrong to link the formation of the new party to the result of the election and to the fact that the opposition force is very strong.

Tobari: But, the KMT has not recognized this new party, hasn't it?

Chian: Only its name.

Tobari: Are you saying that the ban on the formation of parties has already been lifted?

Chian: The form of a political party has long existed, but the KMT is reluctant to say that I recognize this new party. Non-party personages used to have a national "backing committee" which had a chairman and other staff. So, what is the difference between this committee and a political party? If you translate the "backing committee," it is basically the same as a political party.

Tobari: But, without the name and form of a concrete organization, non-party personages would feel unstable and disorganized and are more likely to be suppressed by the KMT.

Chian: If you take a look at the history, you will know that the KMT has never suppress anybody because he is a member of the backing committee. Chinese always consider other people's feelings. Taiwan is strict in enacting the law but lax in enforcing it. If we were strict in enforcing the law, would the Chiang Kai-shek airport incident have happened? Many things are different from rumors. Non-party personages always tell the outside that they would be suppressed by the KMT, but they have never, not even once, been suppressed by the KMT. At most, the government would complain about them, but if they ignore such complaints, the government would forget about them at the end.

Tobari: But, the KMT has a very tight control of the media, which seems unfair. When this problem is solved, Taiwan's democratization campaign will progress much faster.

Chian: Of course, the media are basically controlled by KMT members; therefore, they give an edge to the ruling party. However, there are also some newspapers that are relatively independent. For instance, "ZILI WANBAO" covers stories on both sides and has a high degree of credibility. There are also "MINZHONG RIBAO" and "TAIWAN SHIBAO."

Tobari: But the circulation of these newspapers cannot compare with that of large newspapers such as "ZHONGGUO SHIBAO" and "LIANHE BAO."

Chian: In Taiwan the most effective means of propaganda for election is not newspapers. If it were, the KMT would have won an even bigger victory.

Tobari: The situation may have been much different if everybody were allowed to use the media freely.

Chian: Taiwan's media are not as responsible as Japan's. Don't you see how some of Taiwan's magazines humiliate the president? This is very bad. However, I believe that press censorship will be abolished soon after the ban on the formation of political parties is lifted because it is unavoidable.

Tobari: I hope there will be greater changes because the line of reform the KMT is now taking has created a new prospect for multi-party politics in China. Mainland China has no such thing as an opposition party; therefore, you are playing a vital role as the locomotive of society. How will the election result affect the steps of the KMT's reform?

Chian: It will greatly affect the KMT in the next 6 months and force it to make drastic changes. Although the KMT suffered only a small loss, but because it was unexpected, this election has a great impact on the KMT. Some people in the "committee of social work" will soon be replaced because the KMT's "defeat" was due to its disastrous loss in local elections. There soon will be changes in localities, like Kaohsiung City, where elections were unsatisfactory. The KMT reacted promptly to the entire election. I think this election is very significant politically because non-party personages have gained more seats.

Tobari: Do we have to worry that the KMT may backtrack once President Chiang Chingkuo is gone? My other questions are about the successor and whether or not there will be a coup from the inside.

Chian: As I said a while ago, the chance of the KMT turning back is very slim, many KMT members have western education, and all standing committee members of our KMT Central Committee are highly educated. It shows in every election in Taiwan that the quiet public can get into a terrible rage when something goes wrong. This is why the ruling party is so cautious in every election and it shows that the KMT also knows that the public does not like to go back. Reform is like pouring a bucket of water on the ground, which is easy to do but cannot be undone. The reform has made many people beneficiaries of vested interests under the new system. How could these people ever want to go back? Also many people in industrial and commercial circles have received western educations. Every year, 6,000 people in Taiwan go to study overseas, and many of them have returned. If you tell them to take the road of retrogression, will they listen? It is impossible. Even I cannot accept it. As for the issue of the KMT's internal struggle, I think the chance of a coup is pretty slim too. Taiwan's soldiers do not belong to any individual and they are not professional soldiers; therefore, they would not shoot their own people. They may shoot communists, but they would never shoot their own people in Taiwan. Why should they shoot their own brothers? Except for a few professional soldiers, soldiers in Taiwan generally perform 2 years of military service. How could they help you stage a coup?

Tobari: Many views indicate that some people in the military are against the reform.

Chian: There were rumors in the past saying that soldiers were staging a coup. But for the past 30 years or so, we have not found any evidence on soldiers' coup attempt except for the one that lasted less than 10 minutes in Hukou about 20 years ago. Therefore, I think the chance of a coup is slim. The KMT does not think the military has that much power.



Tobari: In conclusion, I'd like to ask you if there is a chance for reformers in the party, like yourself, to cooperate with non-party personages in a concerted effort to tackle conservatives in the KMT.

Chian: First of all, you should understand that some non-party personages and we are friends in private and that we do not fight everyday. For instance, Chiang Pengjian [3068 7720 1017] is their chairman as well as my close friend. Kang Ningxiang [1660 1337 4382] is also my close friend. When we run into each other, we always chat and laugh together. But, it is a different story when we are on a rostrum. We start shouting at each other as soon as we get on a rostrum.

Tobari: Ha! Ha! You can't help it. It is politics.

Chian: We shout at each other on the rostrum, but we eat and drink together afterwards. In the Legislative Yuan, we often eat together and joke around, getting along very well.

Tobari: Then, will there be any chance of cooperation?

Chian: This is not cooperation. This kind of cooperation is very dangerous. Unlike some rumors suggested that our personal relationship is so tense that we want each other dead, we get along very well, but it is not cooperation. I think "cooperation" is not a proper word to use here because it is likely to raise doubts among other people, making them think that we are the kind of people who live off the party while secretly helping outsiders. This is a serious violation.

Tobari: Then, what shall I say? How about using each other? For instance, you can reflect non-party personages' opinions to the KMT, pretending that they are yours because it will be easier for the KMT to accept such opinions.

Chian: This issue has two aspects. On some issues, our views are absolutely different from theirs. But, on non-political issues, it is not uncommon for both sides to share the same view and say the same thing. When it comes to political issues and issues concerning our stand and principles, the chance of cooperation is fairly slim.

Tobari: Could you explain by examples in what areas that you are unlikely to cooperate?

Chian: For instance, we cannot cooperate on the state budget issue. They want to cut this budget, and we think we should not. We do not do whatever they want because we are the ruling party. We can never agree with them on this issue.

Tobari: Then how about the issues of "Taiwan's independence" and "unification."

Chian: We can never agree with them on the issue of "Taiwan's independence" because it is our party's stand. But on welfare and pension issues, we may cooperate with them and say the same thing they say. As far as political



stand is concerned, there is a clear line of demarcation between us. The ruling party is aimed at keeping political power while opposition parties are aimed at seizing political power. We will not let them take away our power, but we still may cooperate with them in certain areas.

Tobari: I'd like to introduce people like you, but what shall I call you? Do you like to be referred to as young reformers in the KMT?

Chian: We are known as liberals in Taiwan.

Tobari: What characteristics do you think all liberals have?

Chian: Most of them are younger and better educated, and many have received a western education.

Tobari: Thank you for granting me an interview. I have learned a lot. Thanks again.

12302

CSO: 4005/458

LU PING ON HONG KONG BASIC LAW DISCUSSIONS

HK150933 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0845 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Report: "Lu Ping Talks About the Discussion Held by the Second Group of the Basic Law Drafting Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--After a group discussion of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee concluded at noon today, Lu Ping, spokesman for the second group of the committee, was immediately surrounded by a group of reporters as soon as he stepped out of the southern door of the Great Hall of the People.

In the two discussions held by the drafting committee, the second group discussed problems concerning the preamble to the basic law, the general principles of the law, as well as the flag and emblem of the special administrative region. When disclosing to the reporters what had been discussed by the group, Lu Ping said that members of the group held different opinions on the description of area included in the Hong Kong region. Through discussion, members of the second group unanimously pointed out that there was no need to describe the area included in the Hong Kong region in the preamble to the basic laws. That is, the passage in the original draft that reads "Hong Kong, which includes Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula south of Shenzhen He, and the outlying islands around it, has been Chinese territory since ancient times" should be changed to "Hong Kong has been Chinese territory since ancient times."

On the question of the region's flag and emblem, Lu Ping said: The original draft provides that the region's flag and emblem should be approved by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress. But since the drawings of the flag and emblem are to be attached to the basic law and approved by the NPC, the members suggested that the flag and emblem should be approved by the NPC. Lu Ping added that the flag and emblem can be determined only with the completion of the basic law in 1990.

On Clause 7 of the general provisions, Lu Ping remarked: The members talked much about the applicability of the national law to Hong Kong. They were of the opinion that some legal provisions of the national law should be applicable to Hong Kong. But with regard to making these legal provisions applicable to Hong Kong and to what procedures should be carried out, this needs to be studied. As to the wording of Clause 7, the members agreed that this will be further studied when the group holds a discussion on Chapter 2, which involves the applicability of the legal provisions of the national law to Hong Kong, as there was not enough time today to discuss it.

S.Y. CHUNG ON AUTONOMY, INDEPENDENCE, ELECTIONS

HK011504 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1026 GMT 1 May 87

[Article by reporter Zhou Zongbin (0719 1350 1755): "A High Degree of Autonomy Does Not Mean Independence--Sir S. Y. Chung's Second Remarks on Review of the Political System"--ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] During an interview exclusively granted to this reporter a couple of days ago, Sir S.Y. Chung, senior unofficial member of the Hong Kong Executive Council, emphasized that the remarks he made on 23 April on the review of the political system in Hong Kong could be likened to "bitter pills that have wholesome effects." S.Y. Chung said: "What I said are all facts. They are objective reality, whether they are pointed out or not. Perhaps some people may think that my remarks have thrown cold water on the Hong Kong people. But, honestly, in making these remarks, I actually intended to remind the Hong Kong people against lest they indulge in some unrealistic illusions.

S.Y. Chung said: In fact, back in January 1985 when I was presiding as an honored guest over a ceremony of the Hong Kong Royal Police, I did assert: Hong Kong is by no means an independent state, and sovereignty over the territory will be handed over by the United Kingdom to China in 1997. Although China has promised Hong Kong people a high degree of autonomy, we can never imagine Hong Kong as a sovereign state and assume that we can achieve what we wish to do.

S.Y. Chung said: Those remarks did not arouse any reaction at that time, perhaps because people did not pay much attention to what I said. But this time the situation is entirely different--my remarks have aroused extremely strong reaction. What is more, some people who are not well informed even believe that if the majority of the Hong Kong people deem whatever right, the Hong Kong Government will have to let them do it. In fact, the case is not as simple as they see it.

S.Y. Chung pointed out: As soon as the Hong Kong people have accepted the Sino-British Joint Declaration, they have to accept the following three facts: First, they have imperceptibly accepted many restrictions--many things have been fixed and cannot be changed until 2047. For example, Hong Kong will remain a free port, and Hong Kong's policy of free trade cannot be changed even if some people in Hong Kong wish to make a change. Chung said: In certain cases, the Hong Kong people cannot get whatever they want. This is an

objective fact. It is just like boxing matches, which are governed by some rules. Anyway, no boxer can violate the accepted rules in a match.

Second, the Hong Kong people must accept the fact that sovereignty over Hong Kong will belong to China after 1997 and the political system of Hong Kong will be constrained by the Basic Law for Hong Kong that is to be adopted by the Chinese NPC. This has already been clearly defined in the Sino-British Joint Declaration. To be sure, the Joint Declaration does provide that Hong Kong will enjoy a "high degree of autonomy." But that autonomy will only be something revested in the Hong Kong people by the Chinese Government after it recovers both sovereignty and ruling power over Hong Kong. What extent will this autonomy reach--80 percent or 90 percent? This will depend on the Chinese Government. Both the Chinese and British Governments have committed themselves to the smooth handing over of sovereignty in 1997. Therefore, in the next 10 years as a transition period, the United Kingdom would never rashly do anything that might make the handing over of political power difficult in 1997. Now that the Chinese Government has not yet worked out the draft of the Basic Law for Hong Kong, the introduction of a direct election in Hong Kong will affect the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong if that election does not conform with the provisions of the Basic Law.

S.Y. Chung said: My very intention is to remind the Hong Kong people whether such a rash move is worthwhile. I do not oppose direct elections in Hong Kong but just believe that we should be more careful with the matter.

Third, even the present Hong Kong Government under British rule does not enjoy full freedom in deciding on certain major issues because it is responsible to the British Government while being responsible to the Hong Kong people. The Hong Kong Government cannot make decisions on its own in some cases, say, the death penalty, the issue of Vietnamese refugees, and so on. Decisions on these issues can only be made by the British Government. And the only reason is because Hong Kong is not a sovereign state.

S.Y. Chung told this reporter he wants to remind the Hong Kong people of a fact--when they are trying to turn the present colonial government into a government featuring a high degree of autonomy enjoyed by the Hong Kong people, many things can only be accomplished after they have managed to convince both China and the United Kingdom. Not all things can be done by the will of the Hong Kong people alone.

S.Y. Chung said: The above three facts are the outcome of the established environment. They will remain whether they are mentioned or ignored. He reckoned: As an essential task, the review of the political system is not so simple as deciding whether direct election is needed. It should rather be pushed slowly without blunder than be done rashly with a lot of troubles. He said: It is my duty to voice these views, which might be a little more bitter but will surely have wholesome effects.

/12913

CSO: 4005/617

S.Y. CHUNG SAYS POLITICAL REFORM 'INAPPROPRIATE'

HK040822 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1023 GMT 3 May 87

[Article by reporter Zou Zongbin (0719 1350 1755): "The Expression 'Political Reform' Is Inappropriate--Sir S.Y. Chung on the Review of the Political System"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)--In an interview with this reporter several days ago, Sir S.Y. Chung, senior unofficial member of the Hong Kong Executive Council, emphasized that the review of the political system "is not so simple as deciding whether it is necessary to introduce a direct election now." He said: The mode of the political system Hong Kong will adopt in the future should be the subject of the review of the political system. In this review, the expression "political reform" is inappropriate as it may easily cause a misunderstanding.

In his opinion, when "reform" is introduced, this means that the original system is not good and needs to be reformed. But viewed from the situation over the last 40 years, Hong Kong's current political system suits Hong Kong's social environment. Hong Kong is narrow and small in terms of area, but it has received a large number of refugees. With neither resources nor foreign aid, Hong Kong has now leaped to the ranks of the world's rich and stable regions. This indeed has much to do with the excellent operation of Hong Kong Government organs at various levels. He said: Hong Kong's standard of living ranks second or third among regions in the Far East. The Hong Kong people enjoy a high degree of freedom. Hong Kong has made proud achievements in the work concerning security, education, social welfare, medical services, and public health. A host of facts prove that the Hong Kong Government is operating well. Therefore, the word "reform" in "political reform" is a little inappropriate.

He said: The question of the development of representative government has been brought up according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which provides that Britain will return to China, Hong Kong's sovereignty and the power to administer Hong Kong, whereas China has promised to allow the Hong Kong people to administer Hong Kong. In other words, the political system of a colonial government will be converted into the political system of a highly autonomous special administrative region.

As S.Y. Chung remarked, having realized this point, we will understand that the review of the political system is not as simple as how elections should be held for the legislature, but concerns the entire structure of the Hong Kong Government, and in particular, the question of arranging the three powers--administrative, legislative, and judicial--which has important bearings on the overall situation.

He said that as stipulated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the future judicial power will be independent. Therefore, this cannot be changed. What should be reviewed at present is in fact the arrangement of administrative and legislative powers. There are two large categories in the arrangement of these two powers in Western countries: One is the separation of these two powers. The U.S. Government is of this category. In the United States, no one is allowed to concurrently hold one post in the executive and another post in the legislative. The other is the integration of the two. The political system of the British Government is of category. In Britain, the ruling party occupies over half of the seats and is at the same time responsible for administration. Very few governments in the world have an intermediate system between the separation and integration of the two powers. S.Y. Chung emphatically pointed out that the most important thing at present is to decide on the mode of the political system to be introduced in the future.

In S.Y. Chung's opinion, Hong Kong's political system has existed between the separation and integration of the two powers since 1976. The Executive and Legislative Councils are mixed, but official members do not occupy over half the seats in the Legislative Council. Even if the number of unofficial members of the Executive Council who are concurrently members of the Legislative Council is added to the number of official members of the Legislative Council. They do not constitute over half of the seats.

S.Y. Chung remarked that there have never been political parties in Hong Kong, but that if the political mode of the integration of the two powers is introduced to Hong Kong, a situation will certainly arise in which many political parties compete with each other in elections. But as everyone is aware, China does not expect to see such a situation. Therefore, the Hong Kong people should understand that the integration of the two powers will not work.

If the separation of the two powers is introduced to Hong Kong, all the official members of the Legislative Council will have to withdraw from the Legislative Council and no Executive Council members will be allowed to enter the Legislative Council. Whether this major change is beneficial or detrimental to Hong Kong requires careful consideration.

As pointed out by S.Y. Chung, a decision should not be made on the mode of political system Hong Kong will adopt in the future and on the problem of arranging the two powers. This is the subject of the review of the political system. However, the Hong Kong people have so far not discussed it. Discussing direct elections for the Legislative Council without settling the subject in advance means allowing a presumptuous guest to usurp the host's role. The question of whether legislative organs should have official members and whether these official members should occupy over half of the seats can be



resolved only after the settlement of the relationship between the Legislative and Executive Councils. This issue will become comparatively simple if there are no official members; should there be official members, how will they be elected? All this must be written in the Basic Law. Consideration should also be given to the question of how to converge the review of the political system with the basic law.

/12913

CSC: 4005/617

ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE ON S. Y. CHUNG'S REMARKS

HK241508 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1317 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Commentary by Qi Jing (7871 4842): "Comments on Sir S. Y. Chung's Remarks"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)--In answering reporters' questions about the development of Hong Kong's political system yesterday, Hong Kong Senior Executive Council Member Sir S. Y. Chung said: The development of the political system of Hong Kong must be within the framework of the Sino-British Joint Declaration. It must dovetail with the Basic Law and cannot be dictated by the will of the people. Before the Basic Law is finalized, if direct elections are introduced, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will suffer. He said: With Britain returning sovereignty over Hong Kong to China in 1997, this is not handing over government to the people. Hong Kong is not a sovereign state. The residents' views cannot go beyond the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the main principles for maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. S. Y. Chung's remarks have received attention from Hong Kong people in all walks of life.

The firm implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration by China and Britain is a fundamental guarantee for the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and the future smooth handover and takeover of sovereignty over Hong Kong. In an inaugural speech, newly appointed Governor of Hong Kong David Wilson pointed out: "An agreement of historic significance has spelled out the distant future of Hong Kong. The British Government and the PRC Government are determined to firmly implement this agreement. In the short period of time from the signing of the Joint Declaration until now, the two governments have done a great amount of work, enabling the Joint Declaration to exert its actual effect. The two governments of China and Britain have expressed their sincerity and have also made promises. Therefore, I firmly believe that the work of implementing the Joint Declaration will naturally continue to develop in a steady manner."

S. Y. Chung pointed out that Hong Kong's political development must tally with the Sino-British Joint Declaration. This is a farsighted view. But some people said that "Sir S. Y. Chung is excessively worried about the problem of linking representative government with the Basic Law." As a matter of fact, the Chinese and British Governments have acknowledged that

Hong Kong's political reform should be linked with the Basic Law. Timothy Renton, British under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, explained this point long ago. He reiterated about a month ago that "Hong Kong's legislative structure must conform to the Sino-British Joint Declaration." While answering questions put by a group of reporters in Kunming, Maria Tam, member of the Hong Kong Legislative and Executive Councils, also said that as Hong Kong's political reform is a commitment made by the Hong Kong Government to the Hong Kong people, it must be carried out. But if direct elections are introduced in 1988, it will be very difficult to link it with the Basic Law. She was of the opinion that it is impossible to force something on others before the Chinese side draws up a plan on Hong Kong's political system after 1997. S. Y. Chung and many other noted figures in Hong Kong pointed out that if Hong Kong's political reform does not fall into coordination with the Basic Law, Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will be affected and Hong Kong people will benefit nothing from this.

Some other people said: "Since Hong Kong is still under British rule, the question of representative government is Hong Kong's own affair, and the opinions and reaction of the Chinese side should not be given too much consideration." It is true that Britain is still responsible for administering Hong Kong and that the Hong Kong Government has the right to decide whatever is under its jurisdiction. But questions like representative government and political reform should be handled according to the provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, because such questions have an important bearing on the smooth handover of Hong Kong's sovereignty in 1997. The Sino-British Joint Declaration provides: "In furtherance of their common aim and in order to ensure a smooth transfer of government in 1997, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom have agreed to continue their discussions in a friendly spirit and to develop the cooperative relationship which already exists between the two governments over Hong Kong with a view to the effective implementation of the Joint Declaration." While answering Hong Kong reporters' questions during a transoceanic interview on 16 January, Sir David Wilson said that he would strengthen his negotiations with the Chinese side on the settlement of problems during the transitional period. Only when the Chinese and British sides strengthen their consultations, respect each other's opinions, have mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, seek common ground, and cooperate closely, will Hong Kong's stability and prosperity be assured.

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CSO: 4005/584

WEN WEI PO QUOTES XU JIATUN ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

HK240100 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Apr 87 p 1

[Report: "Xu Jiatun Discusses Direct Elections"]

[Text] Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, stated that Deng Xiaoping's speech should be considered and understood from its entire spirit, rather than from one or two sentences cited from it.

Answering reporters' questions on Deng Xiaoping's view that general elections are not necessarily beneficial to Hong Kong, and the way the Basic Law Drafting Committee should consider it, Xu Jiatun, who was attending the cocktail party for the opening of the Chung Cheng Building Materials International Limited, stressed: Deng Xiaoping's speech covered the entire development of Hong Kong in the future and many aspects of the institutional composition of Hong Kong as a whole. It should not be understood by citing one sentence from the speech.

With regard to Deng's view that general elections might not necessarily be beneficial to Hong Kong, Xu Jiatun stated: "Right, they might not necessarily be beneficial." When he was asked whether Deng's view would affect the Drafting Committee of the Basic Law when it was considering the Basic Law, Xu emphasized: "The opinions of various quarters should be considered. His view should, of course, be considered." He quoted Ji Pengfei's remark: "We listen to any person whose words are reasonable."

With regard to the question whether administrative power, legislative power and judicial power in Hong Kong should be separated in the future, Xu said that this was one of the issues under discussion.

When asked about the report that Qiao Zonghuai would be appointed deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Xu Jiatun refused to comment on the question, but he pointed out that many people could be appointed deputy director of the news agency. In the future, promising youths might also be promoted.

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CSO: 4005/584

ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE ON SAR FLAG, EMBLEM SELECTION

HK171540 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0717 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Report: "The Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee Passes the Methods to Collect and Examine Designs for the Hong Kong Regional Flag and Emblem"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Fourth Plenary Session of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, which concluded this morning, passed the "methods to collect and examine designs for the flag and emblem of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] of the People's Republic of China." It sets a 31 March 1988 deadline for submitting designs and stipulates that the designs will be selected by the NPC.

The "elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its basic policies regarding Hong Kong" in Annex 1 provides that "apart from displaying the national flag and emblem of the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong SAR may use a regional flag and emblem of its own." The Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR works out detailed regulations on the designs of the regional flag and emblem.

To pool the wisdom of the masses and do a good job in this work, the plenary session passed the following methods to collect and examine designs for the regional flag and emblem:

1. The Mainland and Hong Kong will publish a "notice of the Basic Law Drafting Committee of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China on collecting, appraising, and selecting designs for the regional flag and emblem," for the purpose of extensively soliciting opinions on the designs for the regional flag and emblem. The Chinese people, including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, as well as other Hong Kong citizens may submit their designs. The deadline for submitting the designs is 31 March 1988. All rights to the designs submitted are reserved by the state.
2. The designs for the regional flag and emblem should be made in such a way that they can give expression to the position and characteristics of the Hong Kong SAR and to the spirit of "one country, two systems"; they should look good and dignified.

3. Five members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China and six experts (three from the Mainland and another three from Hong Kong) will form the "committee for appraising and selecting the designs for the regional flag and emblem of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China." The candidates will be elected by the special groups from education, science, technology, culture, sports, and religion and submitted to the directors' commission for approval. In the second quarter of 1988, the selection committee will select 26 of the designs submitted for both the regional flag and emblem and publicize them throughout Hong Kong and the Mainland as the first selection. In the fourth quarter of 1988, six will be selected out of the designs selected during the first selection, for further examination; and they will be submitted to the Basic Law Drafting Committee. The selection committee may make suggestions to revise the designs submitted to the Basic Law Drafting Committee.

4. For both the regional flag and emblem, one design will be selected by secret ballot out of the six designs submitted to the Basic Law Drafting Committee of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China. Together with the (draft) Basic Law, the (draft) designs will be formally submitted to the Standing Committee of the NPC by the end of 1988.

5. The regional flag and emblem of the Hong Kong SAR of the People's Republic of China will be formally decided by the NPC.

/9604

CSO: 4005/584



XINHUA HONG KONG BRANCH DENIES AD AUTHORIZATION

HK010735 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0730 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Report: "A Spokesman of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Branch Says That The Branch Has Never Authorized Anyone To Solicit Advertisements"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 30 March (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)--There are frequent cases in Hong Kong in which certain people, pretending to be representatives of the Chinese agencies stationed in Hong Kong, solicited advertisements by illegal means. Although such cases have been repeatedly exposed by Hong Kong newspapers, such cases still occur now and then. Recently, some people who pretended to be working personnel of the "Hong Kong and Macao Liaison Office of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission" and even assumed the identity of the "XINHUA NEWS AGENCY," swindled and bluffed everywhere. In view of this situation, the spokesman of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY stated today to ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE reporters that the branch had on no account authorized anyone to solicit advertisements, hoping that figures of various circles would heighten their vigilance to avoid losses. It has been reported that such cases have attracted the close attention of the Hong Kong police.

It is understood that China's Sixth National Games will be held in Guangzhou this November. To print and publish propaganda materials of the games, some units in Guangdong Province have separately cooperated with some advertisement agencies in Hong Kong in publishing picture albums or special editions for the games. Three kinds of such publications have been discovered so far. After undertaking the projects, most of the Hong Kong firms entrusted a number of agents for the work who went everywhere to solicit advertisements from the industrial and commercial community, and the advertisement fees they gathered were shared by the two parties on a fifty-fifty basis. A portion of the income was used to pay for the printing costs and the larger part went to the Hong Kong firms.

Since the beginning of this month, at least 10 banks, enterprises, and public figures in Hong Kong have received telephone calls from people who called themselves "working personnel of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission" or claimed to act "under orders of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Director [as published] Xu Jiatun" asking for favors by contributing congratulation speeches or advertisements, the fees for which would range from HK\$4,500 to 9,000 per printing block, to "raise funds for the picture album of the

national games." At the same time, Hong Kong industrialists and businessmen have also received letters bearing the printed words of "the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the PRC" and the stamp of "the Editorial Board for the Picture Album of the Sixth National Games of the General Service Company of the Sixth National Games." They also asked for the same favors as mentioned above. Some people printed large quantities of name cards bearing the words "the Hong Kong and Macao Liaison Office of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the PRC" to be used by advertisement agents. When our reporters went to the liaison office in the Hong Kong Commercial Center at 369 Des Voex Road as stated on the name card to find out how things stood, they found the office bearing the name of a certain advertisement company.

As confirmed by the person in charge of sponsoring the national games in Guangdong Province, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission has never set up any "Hong Kong and Macao Liaison Office" in Hong Kong or Macao and also never authorized any agency or individual to solicit advertisements in the Hong Kong and Macao region. Even the address of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission appearing on the stationery of the above mentioned letter assuming the name of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission is incorrect. The person in charge of the General Service Company of the National Games stated: The stamp on this stationery was modeled without authorization on the official stamp on the documents of our company.

After receiving telephone calls and letters asking for favors by contributing congratulation speeches and advertisements, most figures of various circles in Hong Kong sought verification from the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, thus avoiding being taken in. However, some of them who did not know the real situation grudgingly did a favor but preferred to give advertisement fees over having their advertisements printed.

According to a survey conducted by our reporters, in the last few years, cases in which people solicited advertisements by force or coercion everywhere by claiming to publish what was called "special editions," "books of industrial and commercial enterprises," and "trading guidebooks" and under the names of Beijing's "ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE," "the Guangdong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY," "the Hong Kong Office of BEIJING RIBAO," "the Hong Kong Office of GUANGZHOU RIBAO," "the Hong Kong and Macao Overseas Liaison Office of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone," "the Guangdong Provincial Economic Commission," "the Guangzhou City Overseas Propaganda Commission," and "the Propaganda Section of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Guangzhou City People's Government" have been discovered. Industrialists and businessmen were deeply dissatisfied by this covert "fleecing" act and have reported it to the relevant departments. The police have expressed concern over such cases and readiness to prevent lawless elements from cheating.

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18 July 1987